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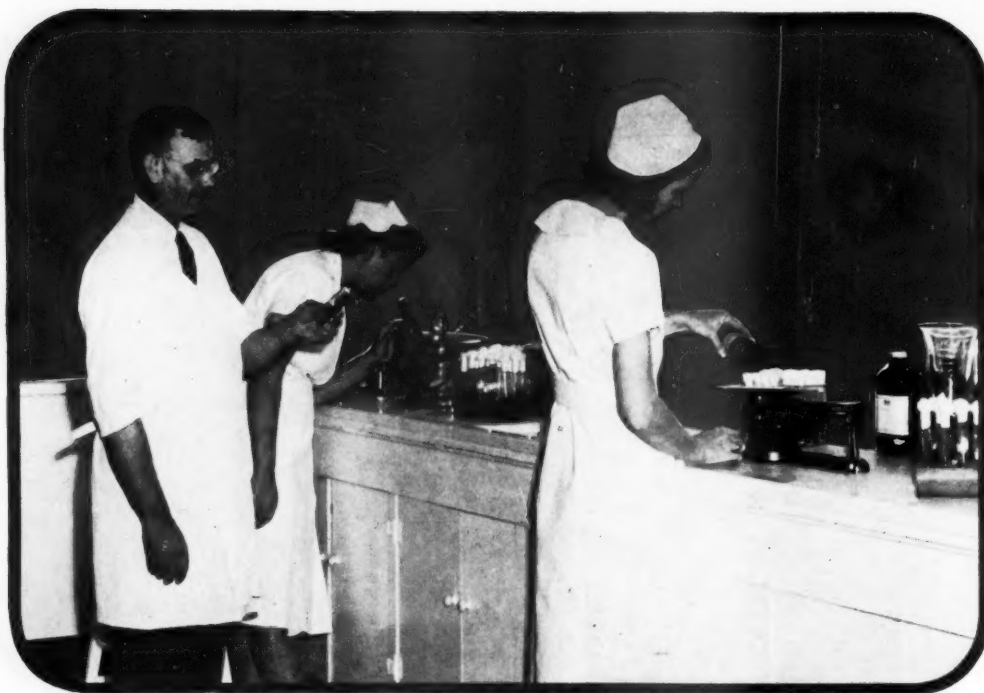
# *Sheep AND Goat Raiser*

The RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

DECEMBER — 1950

CHRISTMAS NUMBER





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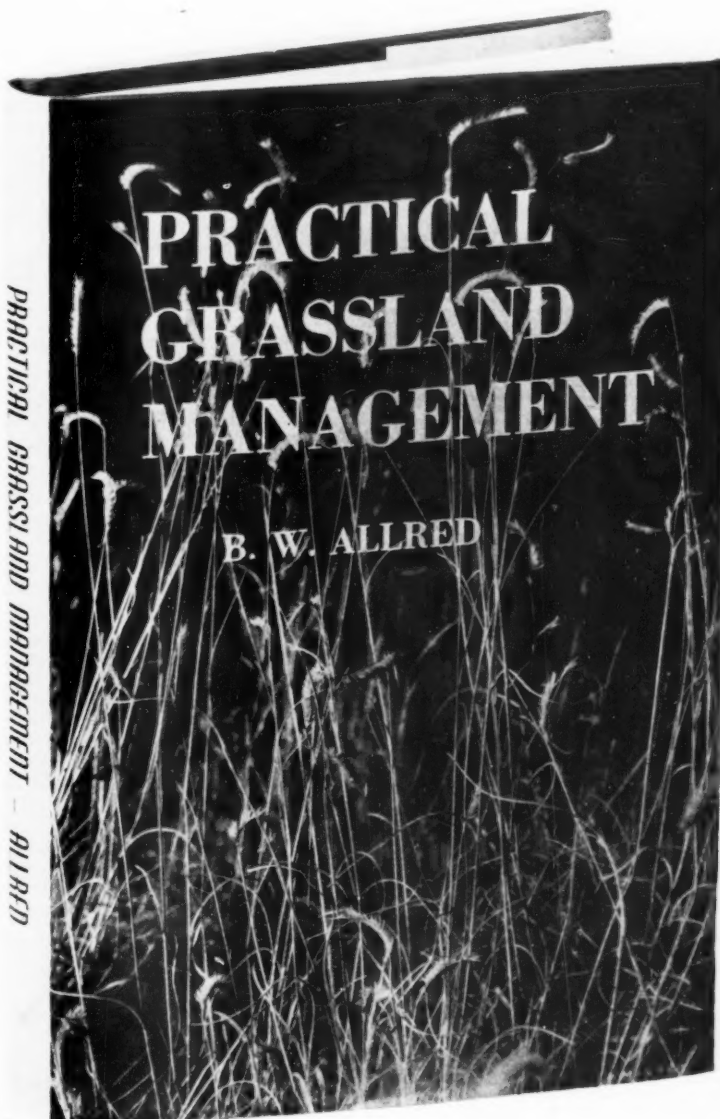
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THE RANCHMAN'S MAGAZINE

Established August, 1920

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

## SHEEP and GOAT RAISERS, MAGAZINE

(Absorbed by purchase May 27, 1941)

## The Angora Journal

(Absorbed by purchase Oct. 1, 1942)

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HOTEL CACTUS BUILDING  
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

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Non-member subscriptions should be sent to Magazine Office direct. Dues to Association Office.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, March 31, 1932, at Post Office at San Angelo, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## CONTENTS

Vol. 31 December, 1950 No. 3

Official Minutes	7
A Visit to the Original Home of the Angora Goat in Turkey	14
Recent Developments in Ailments of Sheep and Goats	18
New Handy Veterinary Syringe Aids Ranchmen	20
Give A Man A Horse He Can Ride	24
Pregnancy Disease of Sheep	26
Letters	28
Ranchmen Find That Irrigated Pastures Pay	30
Over \$5,000 Award Money for Sheep and Goats at Fort Worth	33
How the Revenue Act of 1950 Affects Farmer and Ranchman	34
Fine Wool and Clippings	38
Texas Sheep and Goat Prices Unchanged for Most Part	42
Fawcett Hard on Wool Policy Makers	42
Dr. Wiggins Warns Against Subjugation of Individual	43
West Texan to Manage San Salvador Sheep Ranch	44
Wool Shrinkage and Fiber Value	46
Outdoor Notes	49
Washington Parade	50
Foxtail Johnson Objects	52
Wool Bureau's Promotion Projects Stress Performance Merits of Wool	54
Let's Quit Foolin' and Sell Lamb	56
Houston Sheep Entry Deadline December 15	57
Wool and Mohair Market Report	58
Dr. Boughton New President of Texas Veterinary Group	63
Johnson Tells Ranchmen Their Part in Defense	63
Southwestern Trees and Shrubs	64
Area 'Make It Yourself with Wool' Contest Attracts Great Interest	66
Twenty Girls Compete in State Contest Finals	68
Cooperation and Organization Success Keys to 1950 Contest	71
Official Minutes of the Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary	72
Clint Shirley Tells Sheep Story	73
In Memoriam	80

### OUR FRONT COVER

THE BEAUTIFUL painting reproduced on the front cover of this issue is credited to the artist of the Pacific Northwest Farm Quad, Cecil Hagen, Managing Editor, Spokane, Washington, and to the Utah Farmer.

## Grazings

By THE EDITOR

### ERNEST DIES IN KOREA

FREEDOM TO write as one pleases also carries an obligation to do so when there is encouragement and justification.

Ernest died for a principle. Our people in high places say that he did. We understand that. What we do not understand is the confusion, the two-faced bargaining, the pinkish trickery

of our so-called statesmen who say one thing and do another, who profess love for this country and help the people who killed Ernest. We cannot understand how we can follow leadership which stands behind convicted enemies of this country. We do not comprehend the reasoning behind the move to stockpile strategic raw products depriving American citizens while shipping strategic materiel to those countries who have soldiers attacking ours.

We know that Ernest died. He was a boy who grew up in the neighborhood, went to school and worked and played in the community. His death is not unusual or unique. There are

## INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Acme Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning	67	King Furniture Co.	45
Acme Quality Paint and Paper Co.	19	Klauss-White	48
Agricultural-Livestock Finance Corporation	22	The H. D. Lee Co.	63
Alamo Iron Works	43	M. L. Leddy	28
Alamo Livestock Commission Co.	43	Cometa Commission Co.	39
Alexander's Cafe	77	Marco Chemical Co.	57
American Angora Goat Breeders Ass'n.	57	Robert Massie Company	66
American & Delaine Merino Record Ass'n.	75	Leonard Mauldin Architects	65
American Corriedale Association	74	Mente and Co., Inc.	19
American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association	11	Midland Livestock Auction	32
American Suffolk Sheep Society	79	Mid-West Feed Yards	42
American Turpentine & Tar Co.	77	Miller Wool & Mohair Co.	52
Anchor Serum Co.	36	Mills County Commission	39
Anchor Serum Co.	75	Henry Mittel	20
Angelo Axle & Spring Service	64	Moorman's	47
Angelo Dry Cleaners	64	Morris Feed Yards	58
Bankers Life Company	50	Morton Salt Company	Cover 4
Banner Creamery	62	C. F. Morse	26
Barbee Dry Goods	37	Mott's Radiator Shop	28
Blackwell Burner Co.	5	Nocona Boot Company	77
Sid Bolding Motors	5	National Livestock Commission Co.	79
Bonvue Ranch	45	National Suffolk Sheep Association	79
Breeders' Directory	45	Ozona National Bank	76
Owen Brymer	64	Tom L. Patrick	79
Cactus Lumber Co.	38	Pay-U Laboratories, Inc.	54
Caldwell-Keyes Paint & Glass Co.	64	The Pecos County State Bank, Fort Stockton	78
The California Wire Cloth Corp., Oakland	27	Peoples National Bank, Lampasas	78
Wm. Cameron & Co.	33	V. I. Pierce and Miles Pierce	61
The Cattlemen, Fort Worth	33	Producers Cooperative Marketing Ass'n	39
Cedar Hills Ranch	16	Producers Livestock Auction Co.	41
Central National Bank of San Angelo	37	Producers Livestock Auction Co.	41
Central National Bank, San Angelo	78	Production Credit Association	77
E. B. Chandler & Co.	65	The Prudential Insurance Company of America	48
Collins and Alkman	23	Ragsdale Appliance Co.	44
Colonial Wool Company	20	Ranchers Commission Company	39
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp., Denver	27	Ralston Purina Company	79
Columbia Sheep Breeders Ass'n. of America	56	The Richardsons	34
Concho Hereford Association	57	Roark Luggage Manufacturing Co.	69
Concho Lumber Co.	5	Robinson Monument Company	80
Connecticut General Life Insurance Company	46	Pat Rose, Jr.	46
William Cooper & Nephews, Inc.	35	Joe B. Ross	5
The Cowden Gardens	67	J. H. Russell and Son	5
Cox Funeral Home	76	Salt Lake Stamp Co.	65
Cox-Rushing-Greer Co.	67	San Angelo Livestock Auction Co.	39
Crockett Laboratories Co.	Cover 2	San Angelo National Bank	17
Cudaly Packing Co.	55	San Angelo National Bank	78
De Rio & Wintergarden Telephone Co.	53	The San Angelo Telephone Co.	25
De Rio National Bank	77	San Antonio Livestock Exposition	42
Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.	58	San Antonio Loan and Trust Co.	9
Du Pont	51	San Antonio Music Co.	71
C. M. Dulin	64	San-Tex Feed & Mineral Co.	Cover 3
El Campo Livestock Commission	39	Sanders	76
The Farnam Company	52	Sanderson State Bank	78
Firestone Store	62	Santa Fe	50
First Coleman National Bank	78	Santa Rita Wool Co.	46
First National Bank, Alpine	78	Sheep and Goat Raiser Book Dept.	3
The First National Bank, Eldorado	78	Shirley Floral Co.	72
The First State Bank, Rankin	78	Shirley Livestock Commission Co.	1
First National Bank, San Angelo	78	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	66
The First National Bank of San Angelo	21	Southwestern Salt & Supply Company	62
First National Bank, Sonora	78	Lucius M. Stephens & Co.	33
Frio Livestock Sales Company	39	Geo. W. Stewart Saddlery	56
Forde, Dupee, Sawyer Co.	75	Stokes Feed & Seed Co.	37
Gandy's Milk-Ice Cream	28	Stovall	45
Gem Jewelers	72	Stricklin & Powell Glass & Mirror Co.	59
Hugh L. George	72	Swift and Co.	13
Gilgespie Sale Barn, Fredericksburg	39	Taylor Brokerage Co.	55
Gray Trailer Co.	78	Texaco Petroleum Products	22
Ira Green Stock Medicine Co.	16	Texas & Producers Livestock Marketing Association	49
Gunter Hotel, San Antonio	43	Texas Carbonate Co.	33
R. A. Halbert	56	Texas Corriedale Sheep Breeders Ass'n	74
Hatters, Inc.	34	Texas Delaine Merino Record Ass'n.	16
Hampshire Swine Registry	59	Texo Feeds	63
Hemphill-Wellis	74	Thurmond & Cuneo Inc.	5
Horton, Yaggy and Kenley	74	Aileen Trimble Travel Service	5
Household Furniture Co.	71	Union Stock Yards San Antonio	43
Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition	60	United Salt Corporation	32
C. H. Hyer and Sons, Inc.	36	Universal Mills	49
Jay-Kay Paint Manufacturing Co.	65	Wedgwood & Spode Shop	66
Jensen Brothers Mfg. Co.	56	Well Machinery & Supply Co., Inc.	38
H. J. Justin & Sons, Inc.	62	Wendland Manufacturing Co.	58
Kallison's	42	West Texas Lumber Company	28
Jack Kelly's	67	West Texas Utilities Company	44
C. M. Kenley	67	Webster Auction Company	39
Kerr County Livestock Commission Co.	39	Western Sheet Metal Works	64
Kerrville Telephone Company	53	John and Stewart Williams	9
Douglas W. King Co.	75	Mrs. Ammie E. Wilson	65
		Wilson & Co.	59
		Wool Growers Central Storage Co.	32
		Young-Baggett Supply Company	32

many Ernests and when the complete casualty lists are finally given to the public they will be depressing. Our concern is not of the death but of the reason and need for the death of these young men.

Those men of our state department who apparently have been wearing rose colored glasses for these past several years, the astute and perhaps venerable men who serve as senators and representatives with their various obligations of committee leaderships may be dead right. We have a feeling however that these men are not near as right as Ernest is dead.

Our consuming fear for this country's welfare and all that it means is great. This fear is in exact proportion to the confusion, questionable loyalty to democratic ideals, and inaptitude of those in places of high authority. With patriotic, sincere, honest, unselfish leaders, this nation can face any crisis and overcome it; our Ernests of the neighborhood will go to death willingly with the cheers and encouragement of families and friends.

Right or wrong, Mr. President, the people of Ernest's neighborhood do not share your confidence in Mr. Acheson, his cohorts or his obscure objectives. Please get us out of the red—or the appearance thereof. This country has many capable leaders for the one or the many jobs. We feel that just as you shouldn't spend money you haven't got you shouldn't depend upon leaders who don't exist.

## A SIGNIFICANT MEETING AT FORT WORTH

THE RANCHMEN who gathered at Fort Worth in somewhat disappointing numbers, (blamed upon the concurrent opening of the hunting season in Texas) were in good spirits. Nevertheless, there was an under-current of uneasiness, a background of mixed questioning and fear due to the unfavorable Korean war situation. And that subject more than anything else marked the conversation, the speeches and the actions of the ranchmen attending the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association.

The brighter side of the livestock gathering was predicated upon the extremely good prices for all types of livestock, wool and mohair and the active demand for everything that the ranchman has to sell. The appreciation of the ranchmen was evident.

Livestock men who are primarily producers of sheep and goats have not been too familiar with excellent prices and extraordinary demands and even during the past war and for several years after the soldiers were returned from Europe and the South Pacific no exceptional prices for sheep, wool and mohair were in evidence.

The demand and price for sheep and lambs did not reach the heights evident in other phases of livestock production. Wool was neither high nor low, comparatively speaking, and its price advance apparently was more modest than most other agricultural

products. The mohair price situation until recent months was tragic. The demand was practically non-existent and many growers suffered tremendously. The comparatively recent activity in the mohair market and the consequent elevation in the price structure to the highest point in its history failed to benefit many of the growers on several of their seasonal clips as most had already passed into stronger hands. The price increase did benefit them this year however, in a considerably modified way as the goat population had been decimated during the stagnate period of the mohair market aided and spurred by the eager acceptance of goat meat on the San Antonio market.

The present rosy price situation, however, has benefitted all livestock growers either through actual sales or enhanced prospect of profitable marketing in the future. Even the then existing and still current West Texas drouth situation failed to depress the ranchmen's good humor inasmuch as most would aver when questioned that, "We still have plenty of dry grass and livestock are fat."

The uneasiness of the ranchmen was brought into focus by the speech of Dr. D. M. Wiggins, President of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, who insisted that nothing should replace the citizens' concept of the sanctity and dominant value of the individual. He insisted that outside enemies, men in high national authority with new social concepts were imperiling the democratic ideal and sanctity of the individual.

Representative O. C. Fisher maintained that the way of life in this country was jeopardized both from within and without.

Senator Lyndon Johnson asked the  
(Continued on page 75)

# Official Minutes

## 35th Annual Convention

### Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association

Fort Worth, Texas, November 20-22, 1950

AN INFORMAL meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order in the Crystal Ball Room of the Hotel Texas at 1:45 P. M., November 20, 1950, by President Mayfield.

The President mentioned that the Directors would have to consider and pass on payment of the 1950 quota to the National Wool Growers Association. He stated that two years ago a policy was adopted requiring that the Association adopt an annual budget and after that budget had been raised through dues collections, then any monies over and above the amount of the budget could be paid on that year's quota to the National Wool Growers Association upon the approval of the Board of Directors. As the 1950 budget had been raised and sufficient funds were on hand to pay the 1950 quota, President Mayfield asked the pleasure of the Directors.

Ray Willoughby moved that the 1950 quota of \$11,114.00 be paid. Steve Stumberg seconded the motion. There was no discussion. It was voted unanimously to pay the quota. The Secretary was authorized to send a check to the National Wool Growers Association.

The Secretary then read the names of the various committees and where they would meet.

The meeting adjourned at 2:00 P. M., November 20, 1950.

## 35th Annual Convention

President Jake Mayfield officially called the Convention to order at 9:30 A. M. in the Blue Bonnet Court, Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas, November 21, 1950.

The Invocation was given by Rev. James N. Morgan, Pastor, North Fort Worth Baptist Church, Fort Worth.

The Address of Welcome was given by George Thompson, Jr., President, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

J. Sayers Farmer, Junction, Texas, gave the Response to the Address of Welcome.

## Committee of Five Named

President Mayfield then opened the floor of the convention for nomination of a committee of five to select the 1951 Directors and the following men were nominated:

Dick Alexander nominated Oscar Neunhoffer

Tom Collins nominated Fred Earwood

Johnny Williams nominated Steve Stumberg

Steve Stumberg nominated Horace Fawcett

and Oscar Neunhoffer nominated Clayton Puckett

(Continued on page 8)



The officers of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association — Frank Roddie, Brady, President; Johnny Williams, Sanderson, Vice President; Claudine Weaver, San Angelo, Office Secretary; Ernest Williams, San Angelo, Secretary. Penrose Metcalfe, San Angelo, is not shown. He was elected Second Vice President.





### CLASSMATES MEET

*For the first time in many years two ex-students of Southwestern State Texas College greet each other. Senator Lyndon Johnson, who made one of the feature talks at the recent convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, shakes hands with Raymond Hicks, Bandera County Ranchman.*

## MINUTES

(Continued from page 7)

Edwin Mayer moved that nominations cease and that the committee be elected by acclamation. The motion was seconded, voted and unanimously carried.

### Report of the President

President Mayfield gave the following report:

"We have had a very good year. Our finances are in good shape. No one can complain about the prices of wool and mohair. We have had a number of committees working on problems throughout the year. We now enjoy a wool and mohair support plan which we do not need at the present time, but it is nice to know that we have one if we ever do need it. Among some of most important—and at the present time, I think the most important committee—is the Sheep Sanitary Committee. It has worked very diligently. This Committee has met four or five times and the Chairman will make a report this afternoon. The Secretary will cover the year's activities more thoroughly."

### Secretary Reports

"I hope you will give close attention to the financial report you have in your hand for the year just ended as it is the best this Association has ever had."

"Some of you will remember that in giving this report at the convention last year I said that to enable us to work within the budget as we had been directed to do we had to pay certain expenses for two years in one

year. That was done last year and certainly it made the report look pretty bad, but it did enable us to start the year 1950 with a clean slate.

"You will notice under 'Receipts' that wool and mohair dues and dues from our many Associate members brought in \$49,358.15. That amount is by far the largest that has ever been paid in to the Association in one year and this is in dues alone—it does not include funds collected for wool and mohair promotion—the 5c out of each 25c per bag paid in—nor funds collected for any special purpose. They are not counted as dues as they are collected for and can be used only for specific purposes.

"The receipt of nearly \$50,000 does not mean that the membership has increased materially or that there has been a big increase in sheep and goat numbers. Those increases have been moderate.

"There are possibly two big explanations though. About \$10,000 are accounted for through the \$1.00 per bag receipts early last year. You also remember that at this time last year between 18 million and 20 million pounds of 1949 wool was in the warehouses—quite a bit of mohair was there, too. This wool sold during 1950 and it added to the dues from 1950 wool and mohair made the amount look good.

"If we do as well next year, or rather for the year just beginning, membership and sheep and goat numbers must show a further increase.

"Disbursements are as shown. Total disbursements are less than the amount budgeted and approved by the convention last year.

"I have discussed the various disbursements before but they are self-explanatory and unless there are questions I will skip to the last one—National Wool Growers Association quota for 1950. By a policy adopted two years ago your officers can pay the current year's quota to the National Wool Growers Association only after this Association has raised its own budget for the year plus a ten per cent reserve and then it is obligated only by that amount raised up to the amount of the quota and also if the Directors approve its payment. Those requirements have all been met and the quota has been paid.

"The balance on hand of Association funds, not including promotion and other special funds as of October 31 was \$21,672.41. On October 31 one year ago our balance was \$1,184.33—quite a commendable gain. Those funds are deposited in the banks listed.

"On the third page are listed the special funds. The 5c per bag for promotion of wool and mohair raised \$9,183.20. We have already sent to the American Wool Council \$2,619.45 and gave the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association \$750 to help the ladies put on the State 'Make It Yourself With Wool and Mohair' Contest you will see tomorrow night. There is on hand in the same banks listed on the other sheet \$5,813.75.

"In other special funds are \$688.50 for use in Foot and Mouth Disease work. We recently sent a check to the National Livestock Tax Committee for \$800, so there is a balance there of \$579.12. Since the end of our fiscal year, we have closed out the Foot and Mouth Disease Fund.

"Our accounts have again been audited by the firm of Jones, Freeze and Hays of San Angelo. This audit will be examined by the Association's Budget Committee and of course, is available for inspection by any member.

"As usual we show the names of the various warehouses and the amounts they collected in 1950. Following that list is one showing names of warehouses who submitted additional dues a few days too late to be included in the 1950 totals. We have had a greater participation by the warehouses this year than last—and last year was good.

"With very few minor exceptions they all stayed with the minimum dues adopted last year. It is practically impossible to make it work 100 per cent.

"As the paid employee whose business it is to worry about and work on the financial part just covered, I am proud to present it.

### Increase in Membership

"I mentioned a few minutes ago about a small increase in membership. Last year at this time after removing from the rolls those who were two or more years behind in payment of dues our enrollment stood at 6449—all in good standing. On October 31 this year it is 6749—an increase of exactly 300 members. This is in spite of the fact that during the year a total

of 1944 members were removed from the rolls for non-payment of dues. But 555 were reinstated later and a total of 1689 new members were added.

I thought that last year would be the last one in which a big number would be removed but I suppose there will always be a normal year attrition. Those counted as new members are members for the first time or it has been over two years since they were members.

"So far it has not worked as I thought it would, but I still believe we can reduce the number dropping out each year.

"During the year just ended the annual convention and the directors have passed many resolutions calling for action on many fronts—some were directed to the Association officers and others were to State and National officials. I'll report briefly on some of them.

### Inspectors

"One was passed at the Convention in San Antonio last year. It directed the Association officers to investigate the possibility of utilizing the provisions under the Packers and Stockyards Act whereby a fee could be collected on sheep and goats received at Federal posted markets—this fee was to be used to pay salaries of brand inspectors on those markets who in turn would inspect sheep and goat brands. It was hoped that something could be set up similar to the system employed by the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

"I spent some time here in Fort Worth discussing the plan with officers of that organization. The law under which they operate specifies that only one organization or association in each state may collect this fee and perform these services, but it also states that some of those services can be delegated by the authorized organization to another. That part or the legal side of it, I am certain, could be worked out.

"From the financial side though it did not look feasible. I was told that the fee does not pay the salaries of the Cattle Raisers brand inspectors—

## VAUGHN DEBUNKS BRANNAN WOOL PLAN

HOWARD VAUGHN of Dixon, California, president of the National Wool Growers, gave Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers assurance that other fibers were advancing in price along with wool.

"No suit," he said, "contains more than \$9 worth of raw wool at the present prices."

This is not the time for the government to develop new experiments in agricultural economics, the wool leader stressed, the nation's wool production is at a dangerous low, and that is the point to improve.

The Brannan wool plan, one of the proposed experiments, is a political move rather than a substantial proposal aimed at increasing production. Vaughn charged.

the balance was made up from Association funds. The fee for sheep and goats would have to be in proportion to that charged for cattle and approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was fairly evident that this fee would not pay the inspectors salaries. There were other practical considerations — obstacles that I feel could be surmounted.

"However, this whole thing was discussed before the Advisory Committee last March and it was decided not to bring it before the directors and the convention — we were just not ready for it.

"Sheep and goat theft has been so bad, though, that the Livestock Theft Committee at the Directors' meeting in Coleman in September recommended again that the Secretary develop a plan for brand inspection which would be financially self supporting or nearly so.

"No definite plans have been made in carrying this out, but I believe that to effectively carry out this recommendation some changes will have to be made in our organization and I believe that they should be considered by the entire membership.

#### Finances

"This Association has been handicapped in the services it can render its members because of lack of finances, in spite of the financial report just made — and that can be laid to the small amount of annual dues we charge for membership and the almost lack of a minimum dues.

"Our dues are 25c per bag of wool

and mohair — actually they are 20c as 5c is set aside for promotion. Using 200 pounds as the weight of a bag of wool and a fleece weight of eight pounds, that is 25 fleeces or 1c per head on sheep. Using an average of five pounds of mohair per goat and a bag of mohair weighing 300 pounds and the dues are less 1/2c per head on goats. At present prices that's 25c dues on \$200 worth of wool and 25c dues on \$300 worth of mohair.

"The other sheep states — the 13 Western States — have dues based mostly on so much per pound of wool — but putting them on the same basis as Texas their dues run from twice as much in Utah to three and four times as much per head as they do in Texas. I don't mean to say that our dues should be that high. We have more sheep so we need less per sheep, but it does show how low ours are.

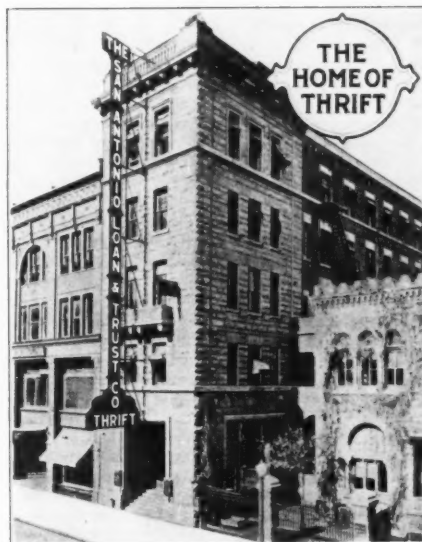
"Last year the Association adopted as minimum annual dues \$1.00. That was the right step and the warehouses worked with us in seeing that no one paid in less than \$1.00.

"I had in mind that we should change our method — that we should have as annual dues \$5.00 to be paid by every member January 1 each year and in addition the regular 25c per bag of wool and mohair. Certainly the warehouses could not be asked to also collect the \$5.00 in addition to the dues on the wool and mohair.

"To go with this \$5.00 annual dues a grower would also sign a card authorizing a warehouse to deduct his

(Continued on page 10)

## RANCH AND CATTLE LOANS



## SAN ANTONIO LOAN & TRUST CO.

Est. 1892

215 W. Commerce St.

San Antonio, Texas

# THANKS! FOR A CHAMPION YEAR!

Thanks, Sheepmen, for your purchase of breeding Rambouillets this year. We were happy to offer you the blood of a champion and promise a continuation of good conformation and heavy shearing sheep.

**Breeders of 1950 Champion of the San Angelo Rambouillet Show and Sale**  
**PLACE 1951 ORDERS EARLY!**

## John and Stewart Williams

Eldorado, Texas

## MINUTES

(Continued from page 8)

dues each year until he is notified to do otherwise. This would eliminate a lot of the in-this-year and out-next-year members who are costing the Association so much now.

"I imagine that our experience in getting all the members to mail in their annual \$5.00 dues — not their wool and mohair assessment — would be similar to that of our neighboring livestock organization. Some would send it in and the other would not.

"As we are thinking of hiring brand inspectors and/or field men we could turn that job over to the field men. They will be expected to be over the territory anyway.

"If this plan is worth anything and if it works it would mean a stronger organization. To start I imagine we would lose members but that number could be built back up and increased over what it is now.

"I feel that these are changes that will have to be made if this organization expands its services to its membership — and if the cost of doing business continues to increase these or similar changes may have to be made to continue the organization as it is.

### Blue Cross Dropped

"In line with expanded service was the suggestion made during this past year that membership in the Blue Cross - Blue Shield Hospitalization and Surgical Plans be offered to Association members. As some of you know the Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans offer low cost insurance to groups only. We felt that there would be a wide interest in it. The plan was thoroughly explained in the Sheep and Goat Raiser Magazine. A postage paid card was inserted in the magazine through which each member could advise whether or not he wished to enroll in the insurance plan. Of those who returned cards, about 82% were in favor of the plan. However, less than 2% of the membership voted. The Directors voted at the meeting in Alpine in June to table any

action until the annual meeting. It seems that in view of the low interest as expressed by the number voting that no further action is necessary.

### Assistance to Warehouses

"The Association during the past year was able to give an assist to the warehouses. Just one year ago the Federal Wage-Hour Law was overhauled; as a result wool and mohair warehouses came under its provisions. According to some warehousemen the extra pay and extra help that would have been necessary under the Act during the rush season in the Spring would have amounted to several thousand dollars. The Act provided certain exemptions, though, for businesses of a seasonal nature. We were able to have the receiving of raw shorn Texas wool and mohair ruled a business of a seasonal nature and therefore eligible for certain exemptions. As a result the overtime payments in wages during the rush season will be greatly reduced or eliminated almost entirely. The final ruling was issued too late to be of any benefit this year, however.

### Wool and Mohair Program

"The type of program desired by the convention was the modified purchase plan wherein wool or mohair could be sold on the free market even after it had been appraised by the Government if the free market was higher but could be sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation if the Government's price was the higher. This plan was adopted by the Department of Agriculture.

"Another committee was appointed to work out the details of the mohair price support plan in cooperation with Department of Agriculture officials. It met with those officials and helped draw up the purchase schedules. The level of support finally announced by the Department was not what the committee thought was the historical price relationship between wool and mohair.

"However, it was known at the time that there was little likelihood of the Government purchasing either wool or mohair. The present price for adult mohair is more than twice as high as the average support price announced by the Government.



MR. AND MRS. RAY WYATT

*The Bandera County Ranchman and Farmers Association, beginning its thirty-second year of operation, probably has as large a group of customers as any in the state. The association is headed by Ray Wyatt of Bandera. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have been in faithful attendance at the meetings of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and Woman's Auxiliary for many years and both enjoy the meetings immensely.*

"Tomorrow morning you will hear a very interesting and informative talk on mesquite eradication. What Mr. Fisher will tell you about mesquite eradication was learned after years of research on this one plant alone. Because so much of Texas range lands are covered with mesquite, cedar, blackbrush, whitebrush, guajillo in some areas, prickly pear and other noxious plants and because millions of dollars of Government and private money has been spent in unsuccessful efforts to eradicate these plants, it was thought by the convention last year that additional basic research was needed.

### Mesquite Control Research

"Two of our members, both very interested in range work, went to Washington and in a conference with the Under Secretary of Agriculture explained the importance of more basic

research and requested that the state experiment station be given more money for research into ways and means of practical brush eradication. A successful method will mean millions of dollars to the livestock industry. It will also mean increased numbers of livestock can be run on the ranges.

"It is not known whether the trip was successful or not. It was too late for funds to be appropriated for use in the next fiscal year. The Department officials did exhibit a deep interest in the need for more research.

### Livestock Tax Committee

"The Association has continued to support the Livestock Tax Committee. It is one of our most important Committees and it means a lot to us financially. You will hear a report this afternoon from the Attorney for the Livestock Tax Committee — Mr. Hart.

"We have continued to actively support the activities of the National Wool Growers Association. Thirteen western states make up the membership of the National and President Vaughn has been doing a lot of work trying to get additional states further east into the organization — trying to make it more truly a National organization. One of the states he is helping to get organized is Kentucky. He is at their first annual meeting today, I believe, and will be here at about 2:45 in the morning. He will be on this program at 9:00 o'clock. I certainly hope all of you are present to hear him. He has been an outstanding president.

### Criticism of National Payments

"There has been some criticism of the amount of money that Texas sends to the National each year — especially during those years when our finances were so low.

"Texas has a large per cent of the sheep in the 13 Western States —



WAREHOUSEMEN

*From left to right, Frank Roddie, Brady, newly elected president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, chats with Conrad Hokekamp, Junction, manager of the Junction Warehouse Company, Junction, Texas; Bill Littleton, manager Western Wool and Mohair Company, San Angelo, and Joe Almond, manager Central Texas Trading Company, Lampasas. The warehousemen get-together the evening of Tuesday, November 21 was well attended and those who did attend enjoyed themselves.*



**FROM ST. LOUIS**

Young Zane Farmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Farmer, Mrs. Farmer and Bob Davidson are shown as they talk with Marsh Lea of Fort Stockton in the lobby of the Texas Hotel. Mr. Farmer is working for John Clay and Company out of Fort Worth; while Bob Davidson represents the firm out of the St. Louis office. Mr. Lea is past president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, and a ranchman of Pecos County.

about 22%. The budget for the National is divided among these states in proportion to the number of sheep each state has. Because Texas has no interest in Public Land, Forestry and Grazing matters which take up about one-half of the National's time, it pays only one-half its sheep population. That is still more sheep than the other states have and consequently the annual quota is higher.

"This Association should take a greater interest in the National Wool Growers Association if for no other

reason that that it has a large investment in it.

"We need a National organization. We have continued to support the American Wool Council and its promotion of wool and mohair. I believe, though, that changes should be made in its organization so that other woolen mills will participate in its activities. We were told at the Council of Directors Meeting in Salt Lake City in August that more mills would participate."

(Continued on page 12)

**A TALE IS TOLD**

It is very likely that Price Maddox, past president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association and Nolan County ranchman, is laughing at a dry yarn spun by Virgil P. Lee, President of Production Credit Corporation of Texas, Houston, whose ability in that line is recognized everywhere stockmen gather. Mrs. Henry Horn of Del Rio apparently is also enjoying the session.

# America's Foremost

**SHEEP BREED**

## RAMBOUILLET

**PURE-BRED OVER 1,000 YEARS  
IN SPAIN**

**PURE-BRED 1786 TO 1840  
IN FRANCE**

**PURE-BRED 1840 TO 1950  
IN THE U. S.**

**You Know What  
You'll Get With . . .**

## RAMBOUILLETS

**THE TOP NET-INCOME  
PRODUCING SHEEP**

**OUTSOLD OTHER BREEDS IN  
MOST SALES IN 1950**

**FOR INFORMATION WRITE**

**AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET  
SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSN.**

**710 McBurnett Building  
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS**

## MINUTES

(Continued from page 11)

### Traffic Council Reports

Charles A. Stewart, Traffic Counsel for the Association, Fort Worth, then reported briefly on freight rate cases and all traffic matters generally affecting the industry for the past year.

### Fisher Reports on European Trip

President Mayfield introduced Congressman O. C. Fisher and asked him to tell the group about his trip to Europe. Fisher first expressed his pleasure in being able to work with the Association during the past year and then he told of his visit to various foreign countries and outlined the situation in the various countries visited. He made interesting comments about the Angora goat industry in Turkey.

### Dr. D. M. Wiggins Speaks

President Mayfield then introduced Dr. D. M. Wiggins, President, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas. Dr. Wiggins said that Americans will lose their way of life under the guise of war expediency if they are not vigilant — that too many now are looking for some one to furnish security, rather than each work for it as our fathers did.

President Mayfield then recognized D. W. Williams, Roy Gough, Ray

Mowery and Mr. Gibson and welcomed other visitors.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:40 A. M.

### Movie Shown

The afternoon session started with a movie, "The Nation's Meat," sponsored by Swift & Company and shown by T. G. Chase of their Agricultural Research Department.

President Mayfield called the meeting to order at 2:25 P. M., and asked for the report of the special Sheep Sanitary Committee.

### Sheep Sanitary Committee Reports

Penrose Metcalfe, Chairman of the Sheep Sanitary Committee, reported that the Committee had met on several occasions and that they had made the following recommendations:

1. In view of the critical situation existing in Texas and so that sheep scabies can be stamped out before it is further spread and in order to implement more effectively a state-wide program of eradication, we recommend to the Chairman of the Livestock Sanitary Commission, the Commissioners and the Director, that they appoint as soon as possible a Chief Scabies Inspector and give him full authority and responsibility, under the supervision of the Director and the Commission, and with jurisdiction over all other inspectors assigned to this work to carry out the eradication program throughout the State. We

further recommend that the Director assign to this work as many inspectors as can be made available.

2. That this Association lend its support to getting the legislature to grant the full amount of funds requested by the Livestock Sanitary Commission for the next biennium.

3. That the legislature be strongly urged to allow an emergency appropriation of \$30,000.00 immediately after its convening for the operation of the Livestock Sanitary Commission for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

4. That the livestock associations of the other states be requested to join in a concerted program to stamp out sheep scabies wherever it occurs, and especially in the state of Louisiana.

5. That the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture be asked to expedite research into and approval of more efficient dips that will be recognized in all states and which will eradicate sheep scabies in one dipping. Also that some of the large chemical companies be advised of the need for such dips and their cooperation requested.

Penrose B. Metcalfe, Chairman  
Dolph Briscoe, Jr.  
Fred T. Earwood  
Victor Pierce  
Steve Stumberg

A short discussion period followed the report and then Penrose Metcalfe moved the adoption of the recommendations as read. Edwin Mayer seconded the motion and it was voted and carried unanimously.

### Hart Reports

President Mayfield then introduced Stephen H. Hart, Attorney, National Livestock Tax Committee, Denver, Colorado, who addressed the convention on tax matters pertaining to the industry.

### C. J. Fawcett Speaks on Wool

The President introduced C. J. Fawcett, General Manager, National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts, who discussed the world marketing situation. He told of the recent world Wool Study Group meeting in England which he attended. He knew of no plans of the Government to take over the domestic wool clip. He outlined steps which would tend to increase sheep numbers in this country.

The President announced that the Resolutions Committee would meet in Room 4 on the Mezzanine Floor of the Texas Hotel right after the meeting adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 4:45, November 21, 1950.

### Vaughn Shows Travel Movie

The morning session, November 22, 1950, started at 9:00 A. M. with a motion picture taken by Howard Vaughn on a recent trip to England and Switzerland. Mr. Vaughn commented on the various scenes and made interesting comparisons of present conditions in the countries and of the people.

### C. E. Fisher Discusses Mesquite

C. E. Fisher, Superintendent, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Spur, Texas, discussed mesquite control work carried on by the Experiment Station at Spur. Colored slides were used for illustrations.

Howard Vaughn, President, National Wool Growers Association, Dixon, California, reported the activities of the National Wool Growers Association.

### Sen. Johnson Speaks

Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson, U. S. Senator from Texas, made the last convention address in which he discussed our position in the present critical world situation. He said that the Preparedness Committee would soon issue a report on the critical wool shortages in this country.

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.

President Mayfield called the meeting to order, November 22, 1950, in the Crystal Ball Room at 2:20 P. M.

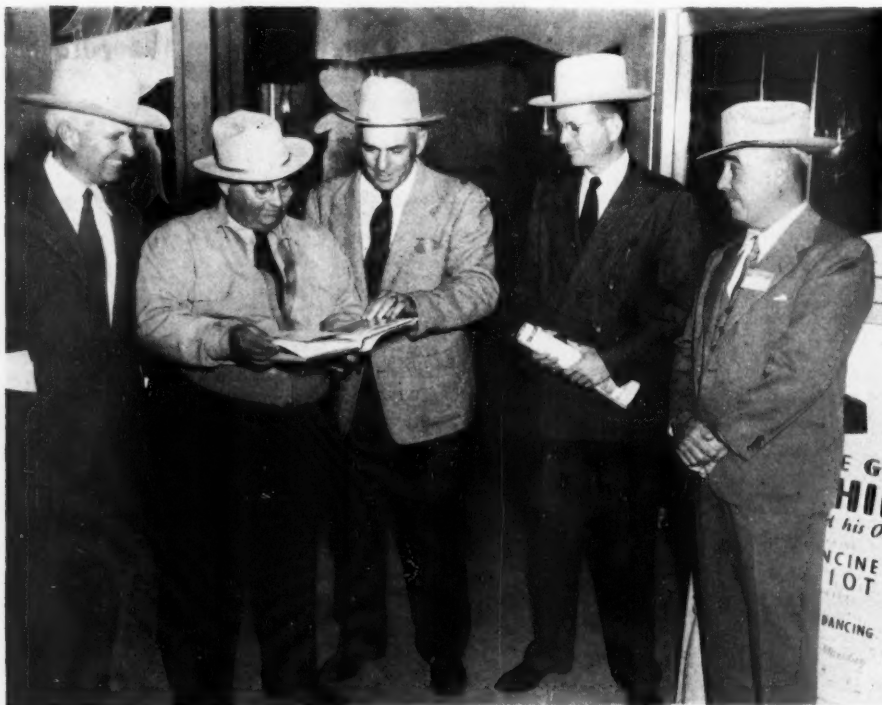
The President then introduced Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., President of the Woman's Auxiliary, who reported briefly on the Auxiliary activities for the past year.

### Book Available

Hiram Phillips, Editor of the Sheep and Goat Raiser Magazine, announced that he had published a book, "Practical Grassland Management" by B. W. Allred and that it was now available.

President Mayfield recognized J. M. Jones, Secretary, National Wool

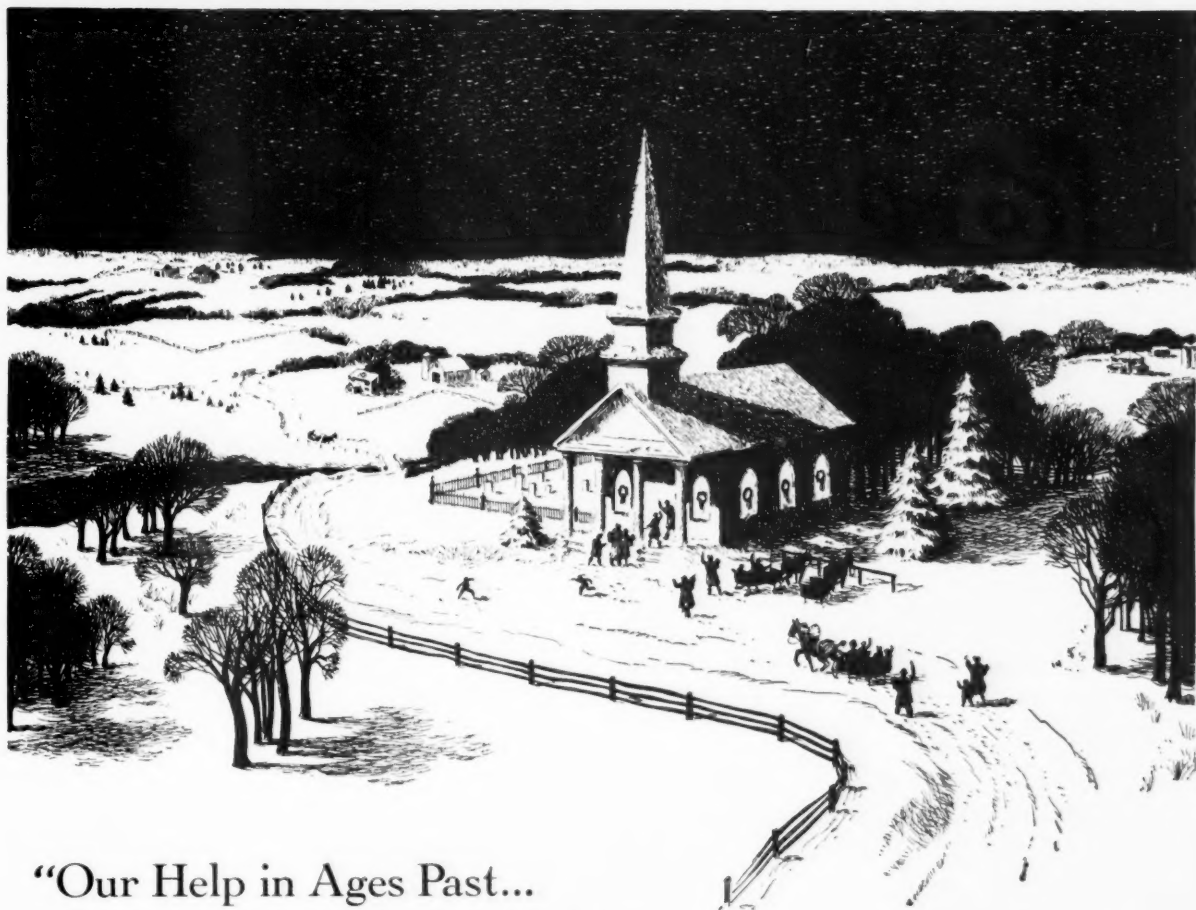
(Continued on page 74)



### AND THEY LIKE THE BOOK

B. W. Allred, Regional Range Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, Texas, is grinning broadly as complimentary remarks are given on the recently published book "Practical Grassland Management" of which he is author. Next to Mr. Allred shown holding the book is E. E. Durham, outstanding soil conservationist and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Granbury, Texas. Next is Louis Merrill, Regional Director; J. W. Hammett, Assistant Regional Director, Soil Conservation Service, Fort Worth, and Henry Horn, Val Verde County ranchman.





## “Our Help in Ages Past... Our Hope for Years to Come”

America was opened by men with God upon their minds. Their vision was prophetic, their passion was freedom. To our forefathers America was promises—promises faithfully kept in the land's lush prairies, its fish-filled streams, its rolling country rich with wood and mineral. America was man's new-found land of opportunity . . .

New Americans flocked in from the nations of the world. Fleeing religious, economic and political problems, escaping famine and despair, seeking freedom and opportunity, they came from the old countries to the new—from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales—from Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway—from France, Italy, Russia, Poland—they came in their millions from these and many other countries. And they came to work in their own land, and to pray in their own churches. The land opened to these pioneers. It received their sweat and rewarded their labors. On its rich soil they raised their generations and marked their names. *Deeply in its heart, they planted their faith.*

Over the American farmland, that faith blossomed sweetly. It grew from a sapling to a great tree, which now shelters millions from storms of the spirit. Today the churches of all denominations in America give outward and visible signs of the strength and purpose within our people. And in a new time of global doubt and fear, of clouded issues and terrible distress on the continents

which our forefathers left, America's churches are a source of the courage and perception we need.

Now another Christmas is over the land . . . another old year draws to its close. Joyously, at this time of spiritual accounting, churches are bright and fragrant with the faith of our fathers. Over Bethlehem the Star still burns, and if this statement may close, reverently, with a text, let it be from the writing of David, the poet, the great singer, who began as a tender of sheep, and became a king in Israel. For all of us in America today, a quotation from the Psalms is at once a rededication, and an act of faith in church and country: *“Be thou my refuge henceforth and forever, and my portion in the land of the living.”*

*In these anxious days, it seems fitting to repeat this message of faith in the precious things for which our nation stands. To all our friends on the farms and ranches of America we of Swift & Company wish a good Christmas and a happy New Year.*

*John Holmes*  
President

# A Visit to the Original Home of the Angora Goat in Turkey

By O. C. Fisher



## FISHER GREETES TURKISH GOATMAN

*Congressman O. C. Fisher of Texas Twenty-first District, who represents more goatmen than any other member of Congress, is shown here greeting a Turkish Angora goat raiser in the outskirts of Ankara, Turkey, birthplace of Angora industry.*

WHEN KEMEL ATATURK, late great statesman, soldier and liberator of Turkey, decided in 1923 to build a new capital for the New Republic, he selected a spot in the heart of the vilayet of Angora (Ankara, in Turkish) which for centuries has been the ancestral home of the modern Angora goat. It was from this immediate region that, in 1849, the first Angoras imported to America came.

In order to get away from Istanbul which (as Constantinople) had been the prize or home of conquerors for ages and where intrigue and corruption had flourished under the regime of the old Ottoman Empire, Ataturk chose Ankara, more than 200 miles away from the old capital, for the

seat of the new government he was to head and direct until his death in 1938. Only within the past five years has an automobile road been opened between Ankara and Istanbul.

Actually, Ankara was the site of a small but very ancient settlement dating back long before the time of Christ. The modern city now has a population of 250,000.

When I visited in Ankara recently, I told our Ambassador, Mr. George Wadsworth, that if it could be arranged I would like to go into the goat country where I might see some of the Angoras in their native haunts. Transportation was arranged, and in company with Mr. J. W. Williamson of Houston, and Hugh Richwine, a Kansan in charge of the Agriculture Division of ECA in Turkey, I was able to see some of the range where the Angora has always thrived.

Mr. Williamson, a 1924 A & M graduate, Meat Inspector Specialist with the Soils Products Office of the Turkish government, was employed by the Turks six months ago to work on their livestock improvement program. Incidentally, he is the man who cleaned up the horse meat scandal at Houston a year or so back, and as a result of his efforts the 200,000 pounds of horse meat sold weekly under false labels there was stopped.

## Carelessness Takes Its Toll

We traveled through several small villages and finally found ourselves in the heart of the Angora country and stopped at an improved ranch.

The herds we saw looked a lot like the Angoras of southwest Texas, only somewhat inferior in quality. I was interested in production trends, the extent of selective breeding, range practices and, in general, the competitive aspects of the Turkish Angoras.

## THE WOODEN PLOWS OF TURKEY IN OPERATION

*The rolling plains around Ankara are broken by farmers guiding their wooden plows and patient oxen. In the background is shown the goat range and a few of the homes of the Angora flock owners and farmers.*

## TRACTORS ARE SCARCE

*The bottom picture shows the Turkish stock farmer driving one of the few tractors in the country. Dignity is evident in his demeanor and pride gives him a different look from that of the farmer behind the wooden plow pulled by the patient oxen or water buffalo.*



Although the flocks resemble our own, carelessness in breeding has during the years taken its toll at the expense of quality of the fiber. It is a far cry from the pure- or nearly pure-Angora of a hundred years ago, from which our first importations came, and the 1950 model.

Authorities say the mohair-producing goat a century back approximated a pure breed. But a generation later, as a result of some crosses with the common Kurd goat, the strain was slightly weakened. The really pure breed will probably never again be attained. In any event, the major effort toward improved mohair quality is taking place in the U.S.A., and that will probably continue to be the case.

It is quite evident that the Turkish growers have not gone for selective breeding on the scale we see in Texas. They have been content to go along with conventional methods, choosing bucks and does without too much emphasis on quality or type.

During the war when the United States purchased seven million pounds of Turkish mohair to keep the Germans from getting it, Fred Earwood and others were invited by the RFC to inspect and grade some of it. As I recall, they reported finding a coarser fleece than we produce, though the kid hair in particular was quite competitive with our own.

#### Turkish Flocks Decrease

In numbers, the Turkish flocks have decreased during the past twenty or so. The most recent government estimate reports a total of 5,000,000, including kids.

There are many reasons for the reduced flocks. The range has been worn and eroded. Markets have been restricted, the quality of the fiber has suffered. And there have been abnormal losses from adverse weather. The severe winter of 1948-49 killed 400,000 Turkish Angoras. Mohair production dropped from 7,618 metric tons in 1938 to 6,576 in 1948.

#### Mohair Goes to Great Britain

English mills are buying most of

the exported Turkish fleeces. Of the 737 metric tons exported from October 1, to December 31, 1949, 708 tons were accounted for by Great Britain. This preponderance of British purchases resulted from the deblockage of Turkish lire accounts held by British interests, mohair being one of the limited number of Turkish commodities authorized for export to accomplish deblockage transactions.

The Turkish exports were substantially in excess of those recorded for the same period in 1948. There were almost no exports of wool. Turkey with its 20,000,000 people, has a small textile industry which accounts for a steady volume of domestic mohair, goats hair, and wool.

Stocks of mohair in the hands of dealers and traders throughout Turkey was placed at 800-1,000 metric tons on January 1, 1950 by official observers in Ankara.

#### No Brush on Goat Range

The terrain in the Turkish Angora country is rolling and grassy. I did not see any brush. Some of the hills show signs of abuse and overgrazing.

Altitude is around 3,000 feet and rainfall amounts to only 12 to 14 inches per year. There is considerable snow in mid-winter.

The range is open, and all livestock—sheep, goats, cattle, and water buffalo—are herded. The Angora flocks are rather small, there being about 250 in each. There were two herders and two dogs with each herd. Each night the flocks are driven to barns.

The growers rarely if ever feed the goats, regardless of weather or range conditions. The price of feed is high and there is said to be a continuous scarcity. The goats I saw looked good and some of them were fat.

#### Country Is Primitive

Except for the city of Ankara, the Angora country is still quite primitive. Only in recent years has modern farm equipment been introduced. Since the war a total of 4,700 tractors have been brought in, to add to the 2,200 previously imported.

With this new equipment production has jumped as much as 400 per cent in some instances. Tractors—

like radios—are rarely owned by individual farmers. They can't afford them. But a group, or even a village, often purchases one tractor and it is operated collectively.

The Turkish Ministry of Agriculture estimates there are presently 42,000,000 acres of land in cultivation, and that an additional 10,000,000 acres is tillable.

But the change from the old to the new is slow and stubborn. Many of the farming methods are centuries old and the Turks seem to be quite happy without modernizing them. However, the government is pushing hard for improvement in both methods and yields.

There was no indication that the Angora industry is due for any overhauling or modernizing. In fact, the mohair goats are about the most modern looking signs of life that meet your eye once you get into the rural sections.

In the Angora country, it is a common sight to see two or three natives walking alongside a half dozen or so

(Continued on page 16)



#### BREEDING PRACTICES ERRATIC

The Angora goat breeder of Turkey is not following any definite breeding program and the consequence is that Turkish goats have gone back in quality through the years. Few top quality animals are seen and black, white and multi-colored goats are in evidence in practically all the goat herds.

Note how the scattered trees along the shallow water course have been barked by the goats, indicating the animals would be happy to have some of the good browse of the Texas goat lands.

#### THE ROLLING PLAINS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ANKARA

Little browse is available for the hardy animals who are less fortunate than those in the United States where the brush of the Edwards Plateau region and adjacent areas in Texas furnish more abundant feed than the land of Turkey affords.



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TEXO RANGE PELLETS are scientifically produced to assure you a fine crop of healthy, vigorous lambs year after year. Each pound of TEXO Range Pellets contains 10,000 units of vitamin A to help keep your flock in tip-top shape throughout the year.

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### DOGS ARE BIG AND ROUGH

Here are shown Turkish stockmen with two of the stock dogs which guard the flocks and aid in the herding of Turkish livestock.

## IN TURKEY

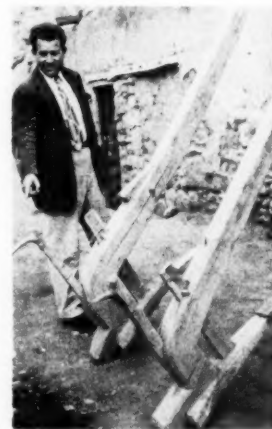
(Continued from page 15)

burros, heavily laden with camp and ranch supplies, headed up the trails into the gently rolling mountains. The donkey is almost the exclusive mode of travel. In all of Turkey there are only 25,000 motor vehicles — including trucks — to serve the 20 million people. Camels are still used extensively in some parts of Turkey.

In the part of the country where wood is scarce, the usual fuel is dried manure. Plows are drawn by oxen or water buffalo. The natives grind their grain in a mill powered by draft animals or, in some places, running water. There are no telephones or electric lights in rural Turkey.

Although most of them are quite poor, the Turkish peasants are sturdy, and from all appearances, not unhappy people. In their toil-worn and patched clothes the men looked drab alongside their women folk.

So, the Angora industry, in its original Biblical setting, continues to thrive after a fashion, yielding a modest living, according to Turkish standards, to the growers and the faithful herders. These people, like their ancestors through the ages,



### "OUR TURKISH PLOW"

Farming goes on in Turkey much as it did several hundred years ago. Wooden plows with steel tipped plowshares still predominate the Turkish agricultural scene, drawn by plodding oxen. The farmer tills the land which grows his meager crops.

have lived in mud and grass houses, attending their flocks far removed from the cares of this world.

Roy Harkey of San Angelo arranged a sale of ewes to J. D. Hopper, Jr. of Lampasas. The solid-mouth Rambouillet ewes were bought from Russell Hays and E. B. Pinson of San Angelo at \$23.50 a head. Ewes were bred to Rambouillet rams for March lambs.

C. F. Porter of Utopia sold 550 short-wool blackface lambs to Bill Locklear of San Angelo. The lambs

which weighed about 68 pounds were sold at \$15 a head.

Two San Angeloans, Roscoe Graham and Jack Hinds, delivered 1,360 solid- and spreader-mouth ewes to Sid Underwood of Plainview at \$16 a head. The ewes, bred to Rambouillet rams, were delivered at Carlsbad, N. M., and Clovis, and were then shipped to Oklahoma wheatfields. The ewes weighed 124 pounds.

# The Record You Leave Behind

NATURALLY you take pride in the fact that you have accumulated some of this world's goods – such success is no accident. But in the last accounting, how will that success be weighed? Only by the record you leave behind. Your family's financial welfare, the smoothness with which steps for their protection can be taken, the stability of their source of income – only such developments can speak the last word on your business ability.

Of recent years, you have become accustomed to depending on specialists. If their aid is helpful in routine matters, it is vital in things important to those you love. Your lawyer, your life underwriter, your tax consultant and your trust officer are sources which you can and should use in planning the wisest arrangements for your estate.

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# Recent Developments in Ailments Of Sheep and Goats

By R. R. Dykstra, D. V. M.

## I. TAPEWORMS

SHEEP AND GOATS as well as other domesticated animals, are frequently so badly infested with various internal parasites that their raising and feeding becomes an unprofitable venture.

In the control of parasitism most animal owners attack the problem after the parasitism is well established as evidenced by unthriftiness of the animal host. This method is certainly not to be discouraged but it must not be overlooked that when external symptoms of internal parasites become evident the host has already been damaged to a greater or lesser extent depending upon the degree — mild or severe — of the infestation. Therefore the prevention of parasitic invasion, rather than the elimination of established parasites, is the ideal to be attained.

In order to prevent invasion by parasites it is absolutely necessary to know all the details of their growth and development so that they may be attacked at the weakest point in their

life history. The success of such a program is attested in a large way by the stamping out of southern cattle fever. In this disease the causative micro-parasitic for its development must spend a portion of its life in the body of the cattle tick. Therefore by destroying the tick southern cattle fever has become practically non-existent.

To get back to the subject of tapeworms in sheep there are at least two recognized forms as follows:

1. Common tapeworm (*moniezia expansa*) when present lodged in the small intestines. It may attain a length of 12 to 14 feet. Because of its comparatively large size one or two of these parasites in the intestines of lambs may cause unthriftiness. Segments of the tape may usually be found — they resemble grains of cooked rice — in the manure. These segments are loaded with microscopic eggs, and they are eaten by certain species of grass mites. In the latter the eggs hatch into the intermediate stage — the cysti-ceroid. Lambs — less frequently older sheep — in graz-

ing consume the infested mite, so that the mature tape is again developed.

With the foregoing information available it is logical to attempt the prevention of infestation of sheep with the "common tapeworm" by keeping lambs off those pastures that are known to harbor the intermediate host — the grass mite — provided that the latter have had an opportunity to acquire tape eggs from segments dropped in the pasture by infested sheep. Infestation of lambs is favored by inadequate nutrition, permanent pastures, overgrazing or close grazing, late lambs, and the consumption of surface waters. Pasture rotation is absolutely necessary, and even this is not as effective in the attempted control of tapes because through three months of summer heat, with no sheep or cattle on the pasture, will destroy most parasites, it requires at least two years for the pasture to be freed from tapeworm eggs and larvae. Horses and swine may be on such pastures, not cattle. Badly infested sheep may be treated with the conventional copper-nicotine solution. Phenothiazine is not effective against tapeworms.

2. Fringed Tapeworm (*Thysanosoma actinoides*). The life cycle of this tapeworm is unknown and therefore there is no known rational method of prevention. It is the usual tapeworm in western feeder lambs — in some flocks the infestation seems to be present to the extent of 100 per cent, though in other flocks it is absent. It is assumed that the origin of the flock is responsible for this varying degree of flock infestation.

The "fringed" tapeworm is from six to 12 inches in length—sometimes a length of 24 inches is observed. It is in the small intestines and the bile and pancreatic ducts. Each segment of this tape is wider — about 1.5 to 1-3 inch — than long, and on the posterior border of each segment there is a fringe.

There is a belief that some mite, spider, tick, etc. is the intermediate host in this tape's life cycle. However, in the 1949 report of the chief of the U. S. Bureau of Industry it is indicated that "over 26,000 small forms of animal life, including insects and soil mites, many of which were collected on ranches where sheep are known to acquire the fringed tapeworm, were examined for the larvae stages of the tapeworm with negative results. About 38,000 similar small forms of animal life, collected on ranches, were fed to a total of 17 tapeworm-free lambs, with negative results so far. Direct-transmission experiments, involving the feeding of the tapeworm eggs to 39 lambs, have so far given inconclusive results."

There is no known form of effective treatment for the removal of those tapes lodged in the bile and pancreatic ducts. When in the intestinal tract the copper-nicotine solution appears to be as effective as any.

Prevention, since the life cycle of the parasite is not known, is empirical, but may be along the same general lines as advised for the "common tapeworm."

## II. SPRAYING VS. DIPPING

The dipping of sheep and goats against the mites responsible for scabies or mange, and also against lice, including the blue sucking louse, in a benzene hexa-chloride solution has been demonstrated to be highly effective. Though the musty odor of this dip taints the flesh of the dipped animal for a few days all evidence of this has disappeared completely three weeks after the dipping.

Because of an easier method of application, and also the use of less ponderous equipment, there has been some tendency to resort to power spraying for the relief of mange and lice. In unshorn animals the spraying with a standard benzene hexachloride solution has been demonstrated to be a waste of time and materials — it did not penetrate the coat, and it had no effect on the liability of the parasites.

## III. ENTEROTOXEMIA

(Pulpy Kidney Disease; Overeating Disease).

It is now well known that the rather frequent explosive deaths in lambs on heavy feed is due to a normal bacterial inhabitant of the intestines of sheep that under the influ-



## AND THEY TALKED ABOUT SHEEP SCAB

Left to right are shown Ducall Davidson, Fort Worth, Director; Pierce Hoggett, Kerrville, Inspector; Roy Loventhal, Fort Worth, Chairman of the Board, Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, conferring with Penrose Metcalfe, San Angelo, Chairman of the special committee of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association investigating the sheep scabies situation in Texas. Mr. Metcalfe is newly elected second vice-president of the association and his committee worked hard in bringing before the ranch people the situation in the industry today. Members of the Sanitary Commission have evinced all eagerness to cooperate with the ranch people toward elimination of this expensive parasitical problem.

ence of heavy feeding suddenly becomes pathogenic so that many deaths may take place in the course of a few days or even hours. The germ belongs to the same family as that responsible for blackleg in cattle.

For many years there was no other known method of handling this condition than by materially reducing the consumption of grain feeds. For the feeder this was serious because he wants gains and he wants them in a hurry.

Since research work has established the bacterial cause of this disease it didn't take long to develop a highly effective vaccine to prevent the trouble even though the lambs are placed on intense feeding.

The enterotoxemia vaccine is available from veterinarians. Healthy lambs not less than two months of age may be immunized. In from 10 to 12 days after vaccination protection is complete. Good feed, good sanitation, and good care will then give entire freedom from "overeating disease" at least.

Those now-vaccinated animals that contract the ailment must at once have the grain ration withheld, and a temporary immunity afforded by means of an anti-serum.

#### IV. ULCERATIONS

Sheep may be affected with a variety of skin, and neighboring tissue, diseases designated either as "lip and leg ulceration;" posthitis (inflammation of the prepuce); balanoposthitis (inflammation of prepuce and end of penis); and vulvitis (inflammation of the vulva — beginning of vagina). In all of these conditions ulcers or open sores, other wounds due to injury, not included, are the dominant symptom. In the diseases under discussion the ulcers represent a destruction of tissue, though such a disease as contagious ecthyma (necrobacillosis), which clinically bears a resemblance to lip and leg ulceration, is a proliferating or abnormal tissue producing disease.

Tunnick of the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory in regard to lip and leg ulceration, ulcerative posthitis, ulcerative balanoposthitis, and ulcerative vulvitis summarizes his findings in general as follows: The cause is a filterable virus (no conclusive proof yet for lip and leg ulceration). The inclusive name "ulcerative dermatoses of sheep" is proposed for this group of diseases.

#### V. LISTERELLOSIS (Circling Disease)

This is a specific bacterial disease that has been observed in cattle, sheep, goats, pig and man. Affected lambs show nervous symptoms. Also drooping ears, impaired vision as evidenced by walking into objects, pushing or leaning against immovable objects, and walking in circles—this latter gave rise to the name "circling disease." Ewes are occasionally affected. Death is the usual termination.

Though the disease has been observed in different species of animals in many parts of the world for a good many years in the past it has been reported with increasing frequency during recent times. Whether the disease occurs more frequently or

whether it is recognized more frequently because of improved methods of diagnosis is largely of academic significance only. However, quite recently losses in Wyoming involving several cases of listerellosis in sheep seem to be related to a previous outbreak of the condition in cattle.

The exact mode of transmission of the disease is not known, but in the case of any condition of germ origin good judgment dictates that approved sanitary practices be adopted.

At this time there is no known method of vaccination. The use of sulfapyridine and penicillin has been suggested.

#### VI. BREEDING PROBLEMS

Usually in most breeds of sheep breeding extends from August through October. An average of sixteen days elapses between heat periods and heat continues for about 27 hours. The ovum or egg is released from the ovary towards the end of this period. Since it requires the male sperm about six hours to reach the ovum it is best in controlled breeding to have service take place towards the end of the heat period. The duration of pregnancy averages 21 weeks.

Overly fat ewes frequently fail to settle to service. Generally if a ewe goes through a season without conception it is best to dispose of her.

Abortion in ewes is quite common, and it is generally ascribed to poor nutrition, chasing by dogs, crowding, etc. Infection may be a factor though no specific germ has been identified. If there are reasons to suspect infection, isolate and practice sanitation.

"Flushing" is usually practiced in breeding ewes. The usual method is to turn ewes into good pasture a few weeks before breeding, or in the absence of good pasture at least one-half pound of grain daily is equally effective. The extra feed is to be discontinued after breeding. This system of breeding, known as "flushing" is said to result in greater fecundity and more twin lambs. However, the ewe that is overly fat should be put on a reduced ration and water, and then "flush" her a few weeks before she is bred. Thin rams should be grained — from one-half to one pound daily — beginning a few weeks before the breeding season and continuing throughout it.

"Teaser" rams — that is a ram with a curtain hung in front of the sheath of the penis — are sometimes used to detect ewes in heat. Then the ewe is presented to the approved ram for service. This conserves the strength of the breeding ram. With this system a vigorous mature ram can take care of 60 ewes, though in pasture breeding there should be no more than 30 ewes for each ram.

A former Texan and Nolan County ranchman, Charles Boyd, who has been in the ranch business in Colorado for several years, purchased a 22-section ranch 8 miles west of Hugo. The land was formerly owned by the O'Brien family of Kermit.

Vernon Cox of Sweetwater leased his 6,000-acre ranch near Muleshoe to Bill Mason of Snyder.



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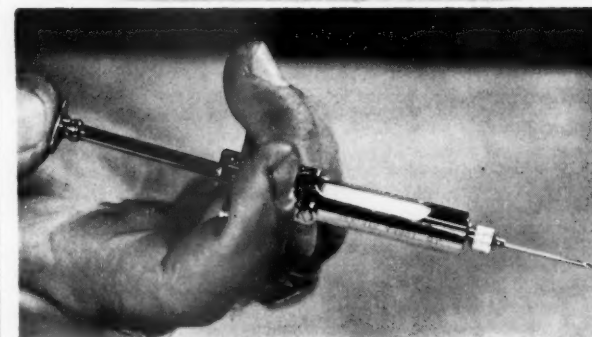
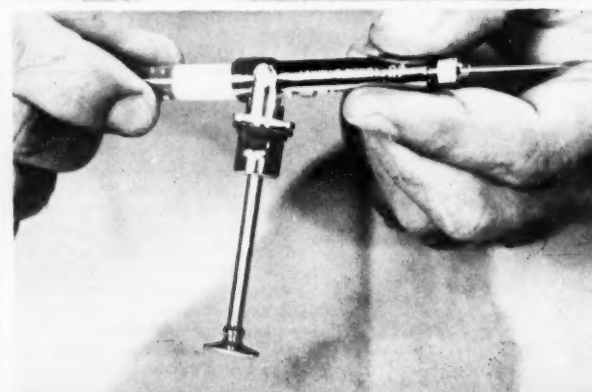
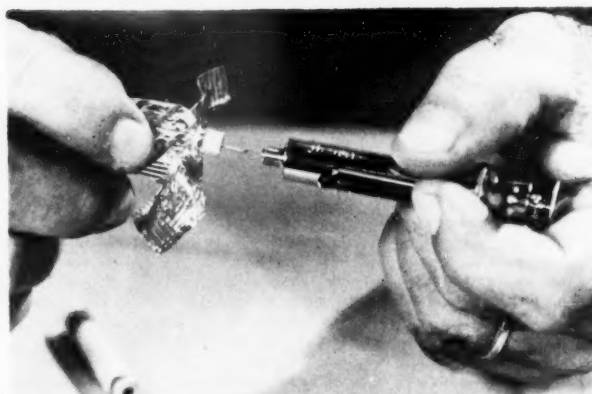
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The Tubex is designed by Wyeth, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has been extremely popular since its appearance on the market in the injection of Wyeth "all purpose lenticet" — a crystalline procaine penicillin. Penicillin is becoming more popular with veterinarians and ranchmen in treating serious and acute infections in all livestock.

Descriptions of illustrations:

The top picture shows how the sterilized needle is screwed on the Tubex syringe ready for instant use without touching human hands.

The second photograph reveals how the needle is pressed in the tube syringe, making it ready for prompt injection.

The third photograph shows the syringe loaded and ready for use.



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*The First National Bank of San Angelo completed 68 years of service to West Texas in August.*

*Established in 1882, it was the first bank in San Angelo.*

*Like this mesquite, it has withstood years of drouth and reverses and today is one of the oldest banks in West Texas — larger and stronger for hardships experienced.*

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*Oil, in recent years, has meant much to the value of West Texas land and its production potentialities — but the value of all new industries is never overlooked by this bank.*

*Next time you are in the bank, notice our new "Sidewalk Teller."*



## The First National Bank

of San Angelo

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# Analyzing Livestock And Meat Situation

By Sheep and Goat Raiser Chicago Bureau

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLAR top steers are finally at hand. Always anticipated but frequently despaired of over the last three months, 1,075 to 1,220 lb. averages have brought the price — highest in nine months. Trade sentiment is that more money will have been paid before this story shows up

in print. Choice heifers also have achieved a seasonal high at \$34.00.

Additionally, woolled lambs went on to \$31.50, an all out record for November, with fall shorns as high as \$30.00. Both woolled and shorn lambs broke sharply in the face of holiday poultry demand but \$29.50

for wools and \$28.50 for clips still stand measurably higher than a year earlier. There is pointed evidence that not only choice and prime steers will uncover new high prices but that fed lambs will again bring \$30.00 and better after the turn of the year, if not before.

Of course, it has fairly "rained" hogs, an estimate made last summer and fall. September and October hog slaughter was a record for these months. By mid-November top had fallen to \$18.25 and the average price to \$17.75 to put prices unprofitably closer to the corn-hog ratio. With much less soft and down corn than had been expected, growers whooped their hogs to market early, pork piled up to become the cheapest meat available to housewives and consequently become a weakening influence in other meats. Dressed lamb dawdled especially. Light beef, and above all lean beef, took the lead in that category. More good beef than ever before went into hamburger, butchers asserted.

Popularity of pork, largely because it was cheapest as inflated conditions stand today, operated emphatically to put the quietus on heavy beef, hence 1,200 to 1,600 lb. steers. Such have been blowing hot and cold for weeks and right recently have been falling while choice to prime yearlings and light steers forged ahead. To make matters worse on this score, new crop "comebacks" with weight are showing up in numbers, so that buyers can get as well or better finished 1,450 lb. steers at \$32.00 to \$32.50 as they pay \$34.50 to \$35.00 for when the cattle scale 1,050 to 1,200 lbs. The increase in medium to good shortfeds steers and lower prices thereon have weakened fat cows and, of course, have made shortturn meaty feeders scaling 950 to 1,150 lb. more reasonable. But it also turns up that quite a few "comeback" steers have had to sell at and below laying in prices a few months earlier.

Hence, more than ever, probable supplies remain in the future picture. All official estimates indicate a heavy volume of cattle on feed. Hogs have been burdensomely plentiful but are running far easier than had been expected. By contrast it may turn out that there will be better than a half million fewer lambs on feed Jan. 1. Most fed lambs put in early have been shorn, and now shearlings have been whacked to the bone to put woolskins at a big premium. Lamb receipts between now and the turn of the new year may be determined by the weather man in the Southwest wheat grazing districts for already there is talk of enforced runs of lambs out of Kansas and Texas because of dry weather conditions.

While estimates of many more cattle on feed from July 1 on have been more or less taken for granted, some are now beginning to wonder where the cattle are. For national slaughter from July 1 to Nov. 1 was smaller. That fits in awkwardly with estimates of 34 percent more cattle on feed July 1, and 21 percent more Oct. 1 in three leading cattle feeding states — Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Official

estimates as of Oct. 1 again emphasized big numbers on feed but pointed out sharply reduced stocker and feeder buying compared with last year—a very big year—and emphasized the increased percentages of calves purchased by contrast with older cattle. As most older and heavier cattle evidently were laid in early and as all calves and calf-weight yearlings costing from \$30.00 to \$40.00 over the last few months evidently won't show up until late next year, it might be asked why more cattle haven't been marketed from July 1. In fact, finishers might deduct from indications of so many light cattle being pointed for summer and fall markets next year that supplies might be smaller than generally expected immediately after the turn of the year, if not before. If so the current wide spread between comparably finished light and heavy cattle may be more temporary than recent and current markets suggest. If winter hogs runs a pinch out early and if the supply of light cattle remains scarce, buyers will necessarily have to turn to heavier cattle, now \$2.00 to \$4.00 under similar steers and heifers scaling 900 to 1,150 lbs.

In live stock as in everything else much depends on continued high employment, now practically assured for hogs, lambs and cattle on feed, excepting possible stock calves taken out late this year and due back late in 1951. Military preparedness goes on and is due to be stepped up almost regardless of recent significant changes in the national political situation. At the moment no one knows how to figure the value of X in the North Korean-Chinese problem; it might snuff out or it might explode. Remedies against inflation are being suggested at every hand as are advices for warnings against price controls, ceilings, allocations and the wartime like as applied to livestock and meats in particular. Much more widely applied curbs are expected next spring by which time, however, no one now knows what the general international picture may look like.

Livestock men, however, have been and still are going ahead as if all out production might eventually be the order of the day. Figuring corn prices, due for more advance, hogs the forepart of November, did not do much good. Heavy steers, both old crop and "comebacks" haven't sent home much money over laying in and other costs. Now the estimated 650,000 or so record high costing lambs on wheat pasture in the Southwest may be in trouble. Tax bites are bigger but so are most consumers' wages which are still moving up. Hence finishers and growers as yet can hardly imagine any necessity for official curbs in live stock.

Harold and Jim Martin of Comstock early in the fall took delivery for the Continental Ranch Company on 103 head of ram lambs from the Suffolk flock of Lee Fawcett, Sonora. They were delivered to the Mid-West Feed Yards. The price was \$50. Mr. Fawcett reported a good season for 1950 and expects to have even better one next year.

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# Give A Man A Horse He Can Ride

By ROY HOLT

Illustrated By  
FRANK ANTHONY STANUSH

"Give a man a horse he can ride,  
Give a man a boat he can sail;  
And his rank and wealth, his  
strength and health,  
On sea nor shore shall fail."

—James Thompson

LET OLDER Texans get to talking and pretty soon somebody is almost certain to bring up the subject of horses and riders. Texans of older vintage literally lived on horseback from boyhood to old age. They knew horses, loved horses, and talked horses. A boy had to learn to ride early in life, for he who walked was not considered a true Texan in those days. So today, old-timers in nostalgic vein reminisce about horses and riders. They tell of the times someone else got "thrown" and then casually show a few scars dating back to that time when Old Ball, or Old Rowdy, accidentally-like, spilled his rider—when the rider was not looking, of course. They tell of this skittish young horse or of that spoiled old outlaw; of how the tenderfoot, or easterner, was initiated to the West by being given the orneriest bronc to ride that first morning.

Here are a few yarns of riders who, from the hurricane deck of a bucking Texas broncho, fleetingly glimpsed an aerial map of the western terrain: riders who, strictly in the line of duty, managed to stay on the top side of the horse; and horses that did their level best to unseat their riders—horses that bucked every time they were saddled and apparently enjoyed every moment of the show.

Telly Allison at Trickham, the town of John Chisum fame, tells of the time his father traded an old horse for a dandy, young, blazed-face horse from a cow outfit trailing through Coleman County back in the days when the country was all open. Every other

horse in that outfit was ridden down but this horse was fresh and pretty as a picture. The boss admitted that he didn't have a man in his outfit that could ride the horse. The new owner would not let his own sons tackle the outlaw horse, although they rode pitching horses every day. The news of the bad horse soon spread around the Trickham community. The story is Tully's from here on:

"A bronc stomper from down on the Colorado River came over to our house and told Papa he could ride that horse. Papa told 'im he couldn't get the job done, but that buster thought he was pretty smart and kept on insistin'. So finally, Papa told 'im to go ahead an' try. Well, that feller didn't even claw leather. He didn't have time. That hoss threw 'im so high the fust jump that the mockin' birds had time to build a nest in the seat uv his pants before he lit. The last we saw uv that feller, fer some time, wuz the tacks in his boot heels as he went up. That damn hoss wuz jest pure pizen okry!

"Long about that time Wink Hardin come in from out west to visit his

folks, who lived neighbors to us on the place now owned by Miz Charlie Haynes. She wuz one uv the Hardin girls. Wink wuz jest like one uv our family an' in a day er so he wuz over to see us boys. Now, them Hardin boys could ride anything an' so Papa right off ask Wink if he thought he could ride Ole Ball, the name we'd tacked on that hoss. Wink looked the hoss over an' says, 'I'll try.'

"We roped the hoss and tuk 'im out to an open spot close to the house. We saddled 'im with Wink's riggerin' an' he stood still, fer I guess he'd been saddled plenty uv times. Wink wuz wearin' a vest, I recollect, with his cigarette makin's in the pockets. He buttoned up his vest and crawled aboard Ol' Ball. That son uv a gun didn't move a hair 'till Wink got hisself set in the saddle. I thought fer a minnit he wuzn't goin' to do nuthin, fer them Hardins wuz all big tall men

an' the best riders I ever saw. Wink was the best uv them all, less it wuz John, I thought—rough as a corncob, too. Maybe, he had Ol' Ball teerored already.

"All of a sudden, that hoss came unjointed. He moved like greased lighntin'. He swallerd his head one minnit and the next was tryin' to paw the moon. Then that hoss tried everything. Once I thought Wink wuz a goner fer shore. It looked like that hoss had won the argyment. That wuz when Wink's vest shook unbuttoned an' cigarette papers an' terbacker begin flyin' in the breeze. Then that vest jest fluttered all around Wink's head an' in his face—flappin' an' fannin' at ever jump. But Wink rode that hoss an' ride 'im slick, too. It didn't take the whole country to do it either. That little rodeo—tho' we didn't call it that then—was right there in nearly one spot. I never saw a hoss pitch as



FRANK  
ANTHONY  
STANUSH

*Riders who, strictly in the line of duty, managed to stay on the topside of horse, and horses that did their level best to unseat their riders.*

hard an' as long as that hoss did. Wink raked that hoss over the coals from tip to tail an' he kept on buckin' an' belerin'. That was shore enough ridin'. Ain't never seen anythin' like it an' I been to these rodeos nigh everywhere. Well, that hoss wuz a mean 'un but he knowed when he had enough. When he quit, he quit — no runnin' at all. Wink crawled off Ol' Ball an' wuz jest as cool as creek water. Papa walked up to him an' says, "I thought fer a minnit there you wuzn't goin' to make it, Wink!"

"I thought so, too," Wink says.

"Papa kept that hoss fer a long time after that an' always said he was the best hoss he ever owned," concluded Telly.

Old timers in the Coleman County country recall the five Hardin brothers—John, Ben, Neil, Bud and Wink—as expert riders on the Busk and other ranches in the area. (See, Holt, R. D., "The Busk Ranch in Coleman County," in *THE CATTLEMEN*, November 1939).

John Fowler, of Coleman, who worked on the Busk ranch and served as foreman for a time, tells this story. W. D. Litterdale, nephew of the English owner of the ranch, came to Texas as a young man to learn the ranching business. He was much interested in watching the cowboys ride the mixed-Spanish horses on the ranch, since these horses pitched almost every morning when they were saddled. Finally, Litterdale thought he was equal to the task of mounting one of the horses and told Fowler that he would like to ride a bucking horse in order to show that he was a top hand and also in order to be able to back of this feat to his titled friends in England. Fowler helped him rope and saddle a horse that did not pitch too hard but was fast. The Englishman rode the horse but when he dismounted he was pale, jittery and badly shaken up. He lay on the ground for a time, exclaiming, "My Word! My Word!"

Doyle Woodward and this writer were close "compadres" during their boyhood days in Coleman County. They rode horses all the time and probably reached the stage where each one thought he was ready for top money. One day, the boys saddled up in the corral at Doyle's home, Doyle selecting a three-year-old bay filly as his mount. Just before he mounted, he said, "Here, let me have your spurs. This filly has been hard to get away from the barn lately." When he buckled on the spurs, he talked—"I don't believe this filly, or any horse, can throw me out of the saddle. I never have been thrown, except by calves or when I was riding a horse bareback. I kind of wish this filly would buck some."

The two boys mounted and were so busy talking as they rode away that they forgot all about the filly. She moved off with the other horse without giving any trouble anyway. After riding about a half-mile, the boys came to the place where the road ran beneath a railroad bridge. The approach to this was steep and here Doyle's filly stopped, downed her head and sniffed at the water in the depression under the bridge. Doyle had evidently forgotten about his

spurs, since his father had forbidden him to ride with them and he was not accustomed to them. Quickly he socked the spurs to the filly. She whirled like a flash and began pitching straight back toward the barn. On the first jump, the surprised Doyle lost one stirrup and on the second jump the other stirrup was also swinging free. Then Doyle was all over the saddle horn and the filly, with plenty of daylight showing between him and the saddle. One time he would come down on one part of the saddle and the next time land almost behind the saddle. His arms kept working like flails but his grabs were always just a fraction too late. Finally, he went high in the air and when he made his descent the filly was not there at all. He landed in the soft ground and was not hurt, except in disposition. The filly stopped nearby and began to graze. She was caught without any trouble and led back to the rider, who was on one knee removing his spurs. He handed the spurs to his companion saying, "Here, take these damn things. I don't need no spurs to ride that filly!" For some time, the subject of spurs and never being thrown from a saddle were simply taboo around Doyle.

#### Caught A Wildcat

Jim Priddy, old-timer of Coleman, worked on a big ranch in Scurry County back in open range days. Some of the horses pitched every time they were saddled and if a rider ever got a spill the cowboys called it—"He caught a wildcat." Priddy relates that once on a roundup he was heading some cattle from the breaks when his horse stepped in a prairie dog hole and almost fell to the ground. The rider was thrown but landed on his feet. His ankle was sprained badly but he continued work, suffering much pain, and being razed about "catching a wildcat."



We roped the hoss and tuk 'im out to an open spot close to the house. We saddled him and he stood still.

#### Initiation

J. B. Gillett, Cowboy, Texas Ranger and later ranchman in the Texas Big Bend area, in his book *SIX YEARS WITH THE TEXAS RANGERS*, tells of his initiation as a cowboy in Coleman County when he was only sixteen. The boss of the outfit dashed his rope on a heavy-set bay horse and turing to the boy said, "Here, boy, if you can ride this . . . (giving an unmentionable name to the horse) you have a job cinched." It took three men to hold the horse after he was roped. Gillett grabbed his saddle, bridle and blanket and started toward the horse. An older cowboy headed him off.

"Young man," he said, "this is an old spoiled horse, and unless you are mighty good rider you better not get on him."

"Pshaw, I'm hunting for a job, and while I'm not a broncho buster, I will make a stab at riding him if he kills me," said the boy.

The horse was saddled and the boy lifted into the saddle. The horse made two or three violent leaps and fell with his feet all doubled under him. The boss shouted to Gillett to jump off, but suddenly the horse scrambled to his feet and dashed off in a run. The boy rode him until night and won the job. "But it was a dirty trick for a lot of men to play on a boy, and a small boy at that," wrote Gillett later. To the credit of the cowboys, however, they gave him only the best of gentle horses to ride thereafter.

Rollie Burns, cowman in the Lubbock section in the early days, tells of his initiation by a surveying party headed for the Texas Panhandle. (See Holden, W. C., *ROLLIE BURNS*). When only fifteen years of age, Burns applied to the captain for a job, telling him that he could ride bronchos and shoot from a horse at full speed. One man in the outfit had a bad horse that had thrown him the day before

and some of the men standing around suggested that the boy be allowed to show how well he could ride. Burns saddled and mounted the horse, which began to buck in dead earnest. The rider encouraged the horse some by pulling his old cap and ball six-shooter and firing into the air. The horse bucked straight and Burns rode him. He got the job.

J. Evetts Haley in *CHARLES GOODNIGHT* tells the story of John George Adair, Irish nobleman and partner of Charles Goodnight on the mighty JA ranch principality. Adair came out to the corral one morning while the cowboys were catching their mounts for the day. He was going to hunt buffalo that day and called over to Si Sheep, who was roping horses: "Si, catch me a horse."

"All right, Mr. Adair, as soon as I can."

Adair returned to the ranchhouse but in a few minutes returned and repeated the order and then went back to camp.

"Boys, catch Old Idaho," Si directed.

Old Idaho was an old outlaw that never failed to throw a wall-eyed fit and pitch all over the country every time he was saddled. The cowboys roped him, pulled him up to the sunbathing post and threw Adair's "slick fork" on his back, tied his buffalo cannon beneath the stirrup leather and hitched Idaho to the fence. Then, despite the fact that they were in such a hurry, the cowboys retreated into the bushes behind the corral to see the fun.

Adair came to the corral and walked up to the horse. Old Idaho eyed him with grave suspicion, shied to one side and snorted like a mustang stud. Goodnight had advised Adair that there was much harmless snorting in most Texas cowhorses and so the

(Continued on page 60)

# Pregnancy Disease Of Sheep

By W. T. Hardy, D.V.M., and  
D. A. Price, D.V.M.  
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station  
Substation No. 14, Sonora, Texas

PREGNANCY disease, also called lambing paralysis in many sheep-raising sections, is a disease of the pregnant ewe which usually makes its appearance during the six-week period prior to lambing. This disease has been reported from all parts of the world wherever sheep are raised. Goats rarely have the condition; however, one of us has observed it in a few instances. The earliest recordings of pregnancy disease in sheep were in 1890; since that time, there has been an enormous amount of literature published in all sheep-raising countries and areas by numerous authors. Most of these writings deal with the symptoms, cause, and prevention of the disease.

Since pregnancy disease will no doubt make its yearly appearance in this area in the coming lambing season, a short review of the symptoms of the disease and the best known means of control may prove of some benefit to the ranchman interested in avoiding some loss before the disease has affected a very large number of the susceptible ewes.

All workers agree that this disease

is not an infectious or contagious disease but one due to nutrition and state of pregnancy. Whereas most ranchmen are either graduate animal husbandrymen or highly intelligent and practical animal husbandrymen, they should by careful observation and proper management of their flocks keep losses from this disease to a minimum.

Although yearling ewes are not immune to the disease, it is much more prevalent in older ewes. Ewes that are carrying triplet or twin lambs are usually affected first. The condition most often makes its appearance in this area in ewes that have been bred to lamb in January, February, and very early March. These ewes are usually in a good-to-excellent range condition at breeding time and may maintain or even gain some weight during the first three to four months of pregnancy. However, these same ewes, if mishandled or improperly fed, begin to lose weight during the last month of pregnancy and become very susceptible to the disease. Often some change such as a severe weather spell in which the sheep might not graze

or be fed, penning for a day or so without food or with a poor grade feed, or even a change of pastures, might bring on the disease in numbers sufficient to appear as an infectious disease outbreak and result in death losses. Ewes that are bred to lamb some two or three weeks after the green feed puts out in the spring (usually between the 10th and 20th of March in this area) very rarely develop pregnancy disease, whereas those bred to lamb earlier, as previously stated, quite often are plagued by a severe outbreak that is hard to control.

Ranches that have quite a bit of browse and early winter feed available for sheep have considerably less trouble with pregnancy disease than do divide and semi-divide ranches and farms.

The symptoms of pregnancy disease follow. First, the ewes refuse to eat or drink water; later, they have a tendency to lag behind the flock; and from this stage, they may become partially blind and stand alone with their heads held up as if "looking at the stars." There may be some grinding of the teeth and still later, if disturbed, they appear to be blind and will walk in a circle, running into anything in their path but moving away from the noise or the person disturbing them. Later on, the animals may be noted to be standing with their heads very low, almost to the ground. Still later on, the ewes may be down on their briskets with their heads pulled around to the side, and often the nose will be resting on the ground. In this stage, most of the ewes are able to stand and will walk a little when lifted and held up; however, they make practically no effort to get up unaided. Some ewes may die on their briskets, but most of them stretch out.

The ranchman most often sees ewes that have reached the blind state or are completely down before his attention is called to any trouble by the hired help. Most of these cases are beyond redemption and one or more ewes should be sacrificed to determine the cause of the trouble so that steps can be taken to prevent excessive losses.

If a ewe that is down or blind and circling is sacrificed, the person making the examination should first note the stage of pregnancy and the number and size of the lambs carried by the ewe; then he should look at the liver, which he will find to be of a tawny, yellowish color in place of the normal dark red. It will usually have a peculiar lacy look to its surface. If the liver is sliced with a knife, the knife upon close examination will appear and feel greasy. This is due to the fatty infiltration of the liver which is also responsible for the color and lacy appearance. These findings are all that will be apparent to the ranchman; however, along with the symptoms before death or sacrificing, they are sufficient to make a diagnosis of pregnancy disease and to institute treatment and control methods for the flock involved or any other flock under a similar state of conditions on the same ranch.

Some measures that may be taken to avoid pregnancy disease are: (1) Be sure that the ewes have sufficient feed in the last month of pregnancy to insure increasing weight gains rather than loss of flesh. (2) The feed should be of good quality and include some alfalfa hay, if there is no green feed available. (3) In areas where alfalfa is not available and the ewes are fed roughage that consists of bundles of small grain, the animals should have a supplement of molasses every day during the last six weeks of pregnancy. (4) Ewes should at all times have sufficient room for proper exercise in case they are penned and fed as is often done in the areas that have bitter weed and other poisonous plants as a hazard. (5) In the advent of a severe weather spell, such as ice or snow which occasionally occurs in this area, be sure that ewes have sufficient feed of a good quality, as stated above.

There is at the present time no known positive cure for all cases of pregnancy disease, the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," certainly holds true for this condition. As previously stated, those that are severely affected usually die (or at least a very high percentage do) regardless of treatment and handling. All ewes showing any of the symptoms described above and for which a positive diagnosis of pregnancy disease has been made, should receive approximately four ounces of syrup or molasses daily. It is best to give this in two doses, morning and evening, giving two ounces at a time mixed with two or three ounces of water. The ewes should be given some exercise and all the pea-green alfalfa they will consume. Some fair results have been reported from the use of 30,000 units daily of injectable Vitamin B<sup>1</sup> in conjunction with the above treatment.

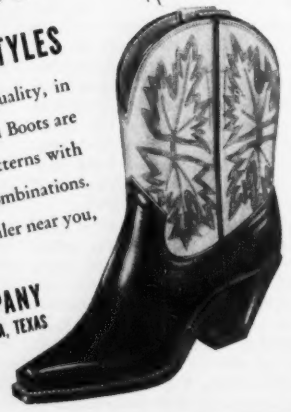


## HARDY NAMED TO SUCCEED DAMERON

DR. W. T. HARDY, veterinarian at the Sonora Experiment Station since 1930, has been made acting superintendent of the Station, following the death of Wallace Dameron, October 27. Dameron had been superintendent since 1928.

Dr. Hardy came to the Ranch Experiment Station immediately after his graduation from Texas A. & M. At the present time he is president of the State Veterinary Medical Association of Texas and vice president of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

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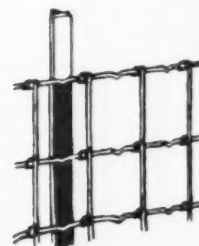
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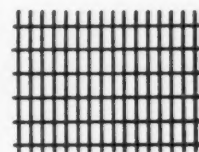
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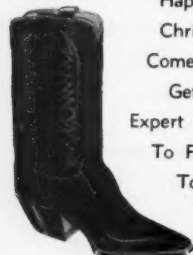


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## AMERICAN DISCUSSES OPPORTUNITIES OF RANCH COUNTRY IN MEXICO

SEVERAL YEARS ago I worked with the U. S. Army attached to Civilian Pack Train No. 2 stationed at Valentine, Texas. It was during this time that I came to like the wide open country and the cattle ranches. We packed over the rim rock from Valentine and Ryan down to Shafter from Marfa and on the border we were at Candelaria and Rincon.

I was down to Boquilla from Marathon looking at the mines across the border.

The last 17 years has been spent at Parral, Chihuahua, working in the mines.

All over this country the ranch houses are built with towers at the corners. These towers were for defence from the Comanche Indians that came down from Oklahoma and Texas through the Big Bend across the Rio Grande down through a dry grass country and then up the arroyos and rivers to the Sierra Madre. These towers are called Torreón and many are the towns and ranches with this name. These Indians came to hunt deer. There are still plenty of deer in this country which is west of the Del Carmen Mountains which cross the river at Boquilla and east of the railroad that runs to Mexico City from Juarez. This country has flats between mountains and the drainage only gets out on the flats! This is similar to the Lobo flats country. It has gramma grass on the flanks of the mountains and hills and tobosa grass on the flats. This country has been kept out of circulation by the lack of water. The only time it has been gone over was by men cutting the candellia and guayule. There are several large cattle ranches but most of the country awaits development of water supplies.

My idea of a deal would be to obtain around 150,000 acres of this land, develop the water, fence it and stock it for title to part of the land.

You need a large enough place so that all money spent spread out over the acreage will not amount to much per acre.

Take for an idea the improvement of pasture by seeding. This will cost up to \$10.00 dollars an acre. I do not think that this would pay to do on 100,000 acres but if you did it on 10,000 acres it would be one dollar an acre applied on the whole ranch. The same goes for fencing and improvements.

I have a tentative deal worked out. The people who have around 125,000 acres of land will let me have the land for ten years, a cattle man will let me have 1,000 head of cattle I must raise the money to develop water on the ranch, fence and build improvements. I will have the place for ten years. At the end of this time the land is divided in three parts. I get a third of the land, one third of the cattle and one third of the cash. If the ranch should be run as a unit it will still be in my hands.

## Letters

I do not know how much it would cost to start a ranch of this size in the states but I figure that I could do it for \$100,000 here in Mexico. It might be possible to make somewhat of a paying guest ranch to help pay running expenses. Down here in Mexico you could get a crew together and build with adobe, etc. In my estimation the putting of this deal across would take about 1-10 the amount of money as the same deal in the states.

—P. B. BROWN  
Parral, Chi., Mexico

## USED IN MEETINGS

I AM a breeder of registered Hampshire sheep. Have had registered sheep 17 years. I sure do enjoy your magazine. I like to study the different methods of different localities — also the pasture programs are so different. Here in Southern Indiana we are practicing grassland farming quite a lot. We disc or renovate our ground instead of plowing, mostly. Then lime, phosphate, and fertilize usually. Apply part of all of these and sow a pasture mixture. (We use 8-8-8 fertilizer 3-12-12, 0-20-20, or any good commercial fertilizer and use both phosphates Rock and Super). Our land is a clay loam.

Back to pasture seeding. We sow grasses mostly in the early fall, August, September, and October. October is wheat sowing time here. We sow timothy, red top, rye grass, brome grass, alta fescue (or Ky-31 Fescue), and sow clovers in spring. Red clover is best to sow in the spring — February and March — but a bit harder to get. Also sow Alsike and mammoth clover, and sweet clover is a good early pasture. (Oh yes! We sow a lot of orchard grass, also). Our best new clover is Ladino, but it will bloat cattle and sheep when cool and wet. Lespedeza is easy to get and a wonderful pasture crop but later. Also lots of alfalfa grown both for hay and pasture (a good mixture is timothy, Brome grass, orchard grass, ladino, lespedeza and alfalfa). Any others wished to mix in. I sure enjoy reading about the different bluestem grasses, side oats, etc. you have out there. The grassland article in your paper of September, 1949, issue was the best I've ever read. I had several here to read it. It's been used in lots of meetings.

Gratefully yours,  
EARL R. SMITH  
Owensville, Indiana

## VERY DRY

November 25, 1950  
OUR SECTION of the country is very dry. Most farmers and ranchers have lots of old grass but will have to feed. Most of the early planted oats are dying.

C. H. CHANEY,  
Utopia, Texas

## "IN A YEAR, LITTLE DARLING"

I THOUGHT I would drop you a line and notify you of the slight change of address. Maybe I can keep up with some of the people and news through your magazine.

I have been in the navy a month and don't want to miss any of your issues. Hope to be home soon, maybe "In a Year, Little Darling."

R. R. WALSTON, SN 358-42-72  
U. S. S. Toucan AM No. 387  
c-o F. P. O.  
San Francisco, California.

## NATIONAL LAMB FEEDER ASSOCIATION FORMED

THE NATIONAL Lamb Feeders Association was organized October 27 in Denver, Colorado for the purpose of unifying state sheep organizations and individual lamb feeders so that the feeding industry as a whole can act more effectively on its problems.

J. C. Petersen of Spencer, Iowa was elected president of the new association, with Paul Blood of Morrell, Nebraska, vice president; John O'Connor of Kansas City, temporary secretary; and R. J. Rich of Washington, Illinois, treasurer.

Several problems facing the group are: the importation of foreign lamb, price controls, government grading, and discrimination against heavy lamb carcasses. Work will also be done on freight rates, railroad service and clarifying of sanitary regulations.

The association raised \$6,000 to begin operation and officers are endeavoring to raise \$50,000 soon by charging a cent a head on all lambs fed by members. This would include all members with winter pastures in Texas and California, wheat grazers in Kansas and Colorado, and drylot operations everywhere.

One director was named for each of 15 lamb feeding states. Jimmy Mills of Del Rio was named from Texas.

## AIR TRIP TO AUSTRALIA SET FOR FEBRUARY

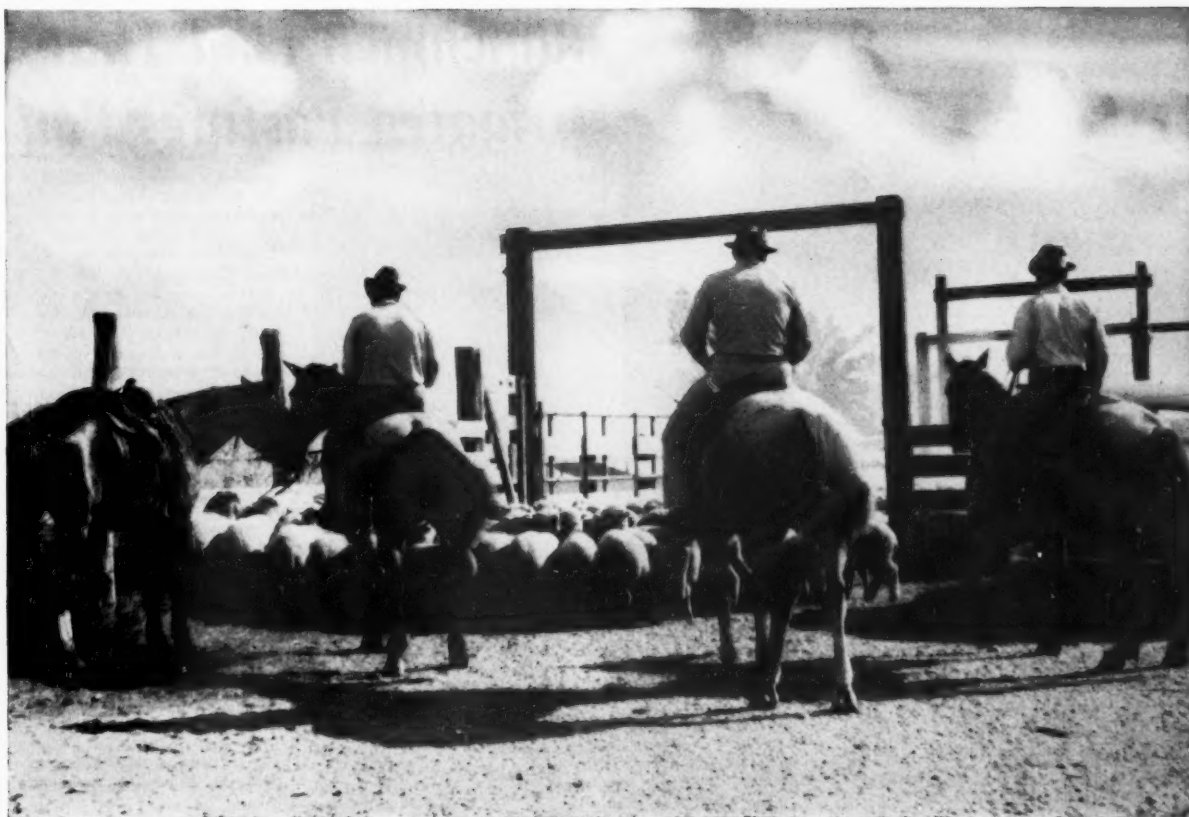
A 27-DAY trip by air to the sheep country of Australia is now being planned.

The plane, which will accommodate about 25 persons, will stop in Hawaii, New Zealand and several points in Australia. Object of the trip will be to study livestock and agricultural operations in those countries. The complete itinerary is not yet complete.

Round trip including all expenses from Fort Worth will be about \$1500.

Reservations and further information can be obtained by contacting Layne Beaty, Farm Editor, WBAP, Fort Worth, Texas. All reservations must be in by January 1, 1951.

The proudest and most interested ranchman today is he who is watching a marked improvement in his grassland. He knows that when his grass is doing well the production of money making livestock is likely to be successful, too.



## SIZE OF YOUR LAMB CROP MAY DEPEND ON YOUR WINTER FEEDING PLAN

It's a long way from the day ewes are bred till lambs are sold. And there's no profit in poor lamb crops... light wool clips. You can help your ewes through the winter in condition to handle the double job of growing wool and lambs. It takes the right kind of feed to keep ewes in shape to drop husky lambs and have the milk to start them fast.

That's why so many Texas sheepmen supplement range with Purina Range Checkers. Purina Checkers have the carbohydrates ewes need for heat and energy, plus a VARIETY of protein and mineral to help ewes lamb a big crop. Some of your neighbors feed Purina. Just ask them about results they get.

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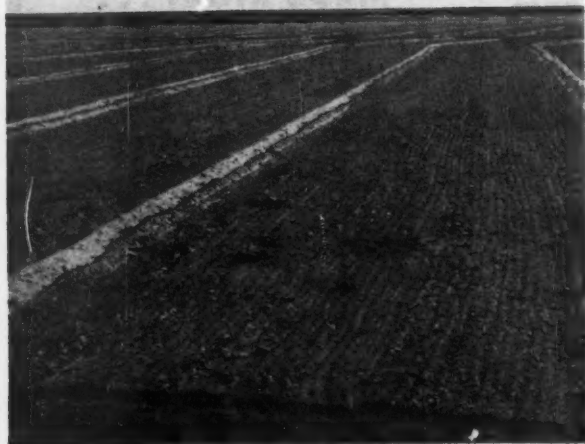
**VARIETY**

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## Ranchmen Find That Irrigated Pastures Pay

By C. A. Rechenthin  
Zone Conservationist  
Soil Conservation Service  
Fort Worth, Texas



(Top) Blue panicum on the Sid Millsbaugh ranch near Imperial in the Upper Pecos Soil Conservation District. This plot is being used to produce seed to plant a lot more of irrigated land on which salty water, water shortages, and soil fertility have been a problem. The blue panicum is a very good summer grass for irrigated land.

(Center) Alfalfa on the W. E. Moore Ranch near Balmorhea. Bill Moore uses the alfalfa for grazing or to produce hay to supplement his native rangeland.

(Bottom) Land that has been leveled and prepared for irrigated pasture. The level borders permit efficient irrigation with a minimum of labor. The field will be cross-fenced when the pasture is grazed to permit rotation grazing.

FRANK GRAY on his farm near Lubbock got 1,864 pounds of beef gain per acre on irrigated pastures of grasses and legumes. T. E. Cobb near Tulia put some 60-pound lambs and ewes on irrigated vetch and peas, and obtained an average 32-pound gain on the lambs in 115 days, and total grazing for the lambs and ewes valued at \$29 per acre.

Roy Benson at Menard had twin lambs that weighed 97 and 104 pounds at 4½ months. The ewe and the lambs were grazed on an irrigated pasture of grasses and legumes.

One of Chester Eliff's Jerseys produced more milk and butter-fat than any other living Jersey. Another of the Tulia man's cows is the holder of the National 305-day record for 2-year-old Jerseys. They were on irrigated pasture a good part of the time they were setting records.

Irrigated pastures aren't exactly new to West Texas. Ranchers have been using alfalfa and small grain for supplementary pastures for many years. Alfalfa is mighty good grazing for sheep and other livestock, but it is necessary to guard against bloating.

Mixtures of grasses and legumes are somewhat new as pastures in West Texas. Mixtures for improved pastures have been used in the humid areas for many years. A number of years ago, mixtures were tried in irrigated areas in the Pacific Northwest, and in other irrigated areas of the West, with a lot of success. The Oregon Experiment Station figures that a well-managed irrigated pasture will yield forage equivalent in food value to 6.4 tons of alfalfa hay, or 284 bushels of oats.

The Soil Conservation Service found that mixtures of grasses and legumes were valuable for something else besides palatable forage. They found that the fibrous roots of the grasses in the mixture opened up the soil so it would soak up water and protect the soil from erosion. The legume in the mixture took nitrogen from the air, and made it available to the other plants in the mixture. The roots of the decaying plants added organic matter to the soil. The improved pastures were found to be valuable soil-improving crops. Yields of crops following the improved pasture were materially increased. The use of improved pasture mixtures spread rapidly to other parts of the West, and is common in California, Arizona and New Mexico.

Farmers and ranchers started planting improved pastures, using

mixtures of grasses and legumes, about 10 years ago in Texas. The practice spread and now such pastures can be found in any irrigated part of Texas—the High Plains, Rio Grande and Pecos Valleys in West Texas, the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the Winter Garden, and Wichita Valley. Improved pasture mixtures of grasses and legumes have been found to fit well into a rotation with irrigated rice in the Rice Belt, to improve the soil after its period of inundation with rice.

Joe and Hays Mitchell near Marfa planted a small irrigated field to a mixture of grasses and legumes. The grazing that this pasture has furnished has amazed everybody in the area. Every time you drive by on the highway to Presidio, there are sleek, fat Herefords grazing the pasture. The pasture furnishes green grazing in winter, and permits resting native grassland in summer.

Clayton Puckett and other ranchers in the Fort Stockton and Balmorhea areas use alfalfa, small grain, and sudangrass for supplementary pastures to their ranches. The hay and grazing that Puckett got off his alfalfa and small grain during the dry years saved him a lot of high feed bills and enabled him to take off his native range land to avoid hurting it too badly.

Sid Millsbaugh and Bill Childress, ranchers from Ozona, have decided that grasses and improved pastures may solve many of their problems of salty water, shortage of water, and low fertility. These problems have bothered them on their irrigated lands near Imperial, in the Upper Pecos Soil Conservation District. Millsbaugh and Childress have started planting much of their land to blue panicum, Rhodesgrass and other grasses and legumes for supplementary grazing.

B. L. Trimble, ranching southeast of San Angelo in the Concho soil conservation district has a 20-acre irrigated field that he has planted to a mixture of grasses and legumes. He turns ewes with twin lambs on the pasture as soon as the lambs are dropped. The green, palatable and nutritious pasture enables the ewe to give sufficient milk to raise two fine lambs.

Irrigated pastures are used on the Tweedy Ranch southwest of San Angelo for summer and spring grazing, to enable resting native grassland, and for winter grazing to furnish green grazing when the native grasses are dormant.



Irrigated pastures fit well into the ranch program. They can be used to produce hay, and grazing to carry livestock over a dry period. They can be grazed while a pasture of native grass is being rested. Joe and Hays Mitchell have permitted their native grasses to make a lot of improvement while the irrigated pasture was being grazed. Cool-season grasses in the mixture will provide green grazing in winter when the native grasses are dormant, or when the rains don't come. An irrigated pasture is good insurance against drought and high feed bills. Fortunate is the rancher who has the water for this insurance.

To get the most out of an irrigated pasture, there are several things to consider. The grasses selected should be those best adapted to area and conditions and to the use that is going to be made of the pasture. The land to be planted should be readied so that the pasture can make the best and most rapid growth and can be irrigated efficiently. And the pasture should be managed so that the grasses and legumes can produce the greatest amount and the most nutritious forage. Too early stocking, too heavy stocking and poor land preparation can result in little forage from the pasture.

Results in soil conservation districts in West Texas show that there are a number of grasses and legumes well adapted for irrigated pastures.

The cool-season grasses that are proving best for West Texas are the tall fescues, both alta and Suiter or Kentucky 31 fescue, smooth brome, orchardgrass, and perennial ryegrass. Hardinggrass has looked good in South and southwest Texas, but it has not been used where temperatures dropped below zero during the winter. Crested wheatgrass is used on the High Plains.

Ladino and white clover, crimson and red clover, Madrid and Hubam sweetclover have been used as the legumes in the mixtures with the cool-

(Continued on page 32)

(Top) Sheep on Madrid sweetclover in the Central Colorado Soil Conservation District. Madrid sweetclover is one of the legumes well adapted for irrigated pastures, either as a pure planting, or in mixtures with grasses.

(Center) Goats on Hubam sweetclover and oats on the C. A. Pepper farm near Sabinal. Mixtures of legumes and small grain have produced a lot of grazing under irrigation.

(Bottom) Hereford cattle grazing on a mixture of grasses and legumes on the W. B. Mitchell and Sons Ranch near Marfa. This pasture includes brome perennial ryegrass, crested wheatgrass, ladino clover and alfalfa. Joe and Hays Mitchell have obtained green grazing in winter, and also rested some of their native grass by using this irrigated pasture as a supplement to their rangeland.

—USDA Soil Conservation Service Photos



## IRRIGATED PASTURES PAY

(Continued from page 30.)

season grasses. Alfalfa is also used, but is a summer-growing legume.

The most common warm season perennial grass is blue panicum, Rhodesgrass and Angleton bluestem

are used a lot in South Texas also. Rhodesgrass has been used on saline soils in the Pecos River Valley. Weeping lovegrass is used on sandy soils, and will furnish a lot of late winter grazing. Bermudagrass is good for wet or saline soils, and King Ranch bluestem is used where water isn't plentiful. Dallisgrass is adapted to warmer temperatures, and has been successfully used in South Texas.

The principal summer legume is alfalfa. It is used in mixtures, but due

to the danger of bloat, only about one pound per acre of seed should be used in the mixture. About 3 pounds of the clovers, or about 5 pounds of sweet-clover are used.

As a rule, two or three grasses in the mixture with the legumes is satisfactory, and will give all the variety desired. Using more grasses will complicate the management and seeding of the pasture, and add little or nothing to its value. It is also desirable to use short grasses together, such as perennial ryegrass, and crested wheatgrass; and the tall grasses, as smooth brome and orchardgrass, together. This will reduce the chance of over-using one or the other of the grasses. Farmers in the soil conservation districts on the High Plains have found out that smooth brome is completely grazed out in a mixture with perennial ryegrass. Texas Tech College obtained similar results on some experimental plots.

The following mixtures have proved good in soil conservation districts in West Texas when drilled or broadcast:

1. Smooth brome and orchardgrass or tall fescue—8 pounds each. Alfalfa—one pound, sweetclover—5 pounds, or red clover—3 pounds.
2. Perennial ryegrass and tall fescue—8 pounds each. Same legumes as above.

Blue panicum, Rhodesgrass, weeping lovegrass, and King Ranch bluestem are usually planted in rows, in pure stands or in alternate rows with sweetclover.

Getting the land ready for good irrigation is a primary step. Since water is a valuable item in the West, the irrigation system should be laid out so that all the natural rainfall can be held on the land to be soaked up by the soil, and so that the irrigation water can be applied in the proper amounts with a minimum of labor and wastage of water. The soil conservation districts have found that level, or near-level borders or rows is the

most satisfactory. The seedbed should be firm and free of weeds. Most of the grass and legume seed used in the mixture are small, and should never be planted more than about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Several grass seed drills are made that enable seeding at the desired depth.

Management of the pastures is also important. Too heavy use can weaken the grasses, so that they fail to make the optimum growth, or even so that some will pass out of the pasture. Grazing while the ground is wet after irrigation may puddle the soil. Plants won't grow as well in a puddled soil.

Grasses are most nutritious after they have made some growth, and before they begin to mature seed. It is best to graze a pasture, and then take the animals off so that it can rest for a period to permit the grasses to grow again.

Most operators have found that having a two- or three-pasture rotation system is the best way to manage irrigated pastures. This permits resting one or two pastures for a period, particularly after irrigating. Sometimes in spring when the grasses are growing the most, hay can be cut off one of the fields. The alternate grazing and resting periods will permit the grass to make the most growth, and insure the most nutritious forage for the livestock.

Irrigated pastures use a lot of plant nutrients from the soil. The legumes in the mixture actually add nitrogen, but often a nitrogen application before planting will give the pasture a much better start. The legumes require a lot of phosphates, and most soils in West Texas will benefit from the addition of phosphate fertilizers. Most western soils do not need potash.

A good irrigated pasture will compare favorably with the common cash crops in value returned. Get the land properly prepared so that it can be irrigated efficiently, use the adapted species, and manage the pasture well and your livestock will get a lot of valuable grazing.

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## OVER \$5,000 AWARD MONEY FOR SHEEP AND GOATS AT FORT WORTH

**SHEEP AND Angora goats** will be competing for premiums amounting to \$5,373 at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Jan. 26 through Feb. 4, including \$1,128 offered in the boys' lamb show.

The breeds of sheep in the open show will be Rambouillets and Delaine Merinos, fine wool; Hampshires, Shropshires, Southdowns, Suffolks and Corriedales, medium wool breeds.

Fat wether lambs, open show, will be Rambouillets, Merinos (or Rambouillet-Merino crosses), Southdowns, Shropshires, Hampshires, Corriedales and Crossbreds. After the first prize fat lamb in each of the open classes and the boys' champion lamb have been chosen, they will compete for the grand championship.

In the Angora show, types B and C will be exhibited. The first type shows a preponderance of flat mohair locks while C type shows a preponderance of ringlet or spiral locks. In each type, champion buck, champion doe, breeder's flock and get of sire will be selected. In addition, buck, two years and over; buck, one year and under two; buck kid, under one year, will be chosen as well as does in the same age fields.

Each exhibitor may enter as many as three animals in each of the single classes but will be limited to only two premium awards in any one class, and exhibitors are restricted to one entry in each group class.

The Rambouillet, Delaine Merino and Corriedale breeding classes will be judged from a dual purpose standpoint, body conformation and breed characteristic counting 50 per cent and wool production, 50 per cent, due consideration being given to the clean content and quality of the fleece.

An exhibitor's flock in all breeds consists of one ram, any of the eligible ages; two, two to six tooth ewes and two ewe lambs. A breeder's flock consists of buck, any age; doe, two years and over; two does, one year and un-

der two. A pen of lambs consists of two ram lambs and two ewe lambs all bred by the exhibitor. A get of sire group consists of four head of the eligible ages; both sexes represented, bred and owned by the exhibitor, and the get of one sire. A get of sire group of goats consists of four, one year or over, either sex, bred by exhibitor.

In addition to the premiums given by the Stock Show, associations offer the following specials: American Corriedale Association, \$50; American Hampshire Sheep Association, \$211; American Shropshire Registry Association, \$50; American Suffolk Sheep Society, \$105; National Suffolk Sheep Association, \$50; American Angora Goat Breeders Association, \$90.

W. A. (Bill) King, assistant manager of the Stock Show, is livestock superintendent. J. M. Jones of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, is superintendent of the sheep department and the boys' lamb show. Assistant superintendents are Johnnie Vestal, Armour and Company, Fort Worth, and Charles Prindle, John Clay and Company, Fort Worth.

**E. H. Patterson of Mayville, N. Y.** is convalescing in the Elizabeth, N. J. General Hospital.

Mr. Patterson, well-known Rambouillet breeder, was taken ill while en route from Philadelphia to New York on October 17.

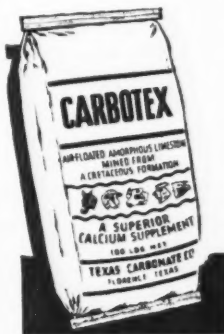
**Russell Hays of San Angelo** bought 1,000 Rambouillet lambs from Floyd McMullan of Big Lake. The lambs, which were from Barnhart and Big Lake, averaged 67 pounds. Price was 29 cents a pound.

**Harkey Commission Co. of San**  
Angelo arranged a sale of T. P. Smith's Rambouillet mutton lambs to Charlie Bratton & Son of Rochelle. The 193 head averaged 72 pounds and sold at 28½ cents per pound.



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## HERE'S A STUDY-WORTHY INCOME TAX ARTICLE

# How the Revenue Act of 1950 Affects Farmer and Ranchman

By Wm. R. Meredith, C. P. A.  
Kerrville, Texas

THE REVENUE Act of 1950, approved September 23, 1950, increased income taxes for the year 1950, with a still larger increase in the tax rate for the year 1951. The basic tax rates have been the same for a number of years, with the tax reductions which we have enjoyed being made by credits against the basic rates; that is, after the tentative tax was computed, a credit of 17% was allowed on the first \$400.00 of the tax and a 12% credit allowed on the remainder up to \$100,000.00 in tax.

The increase in income taxes for 1950 was effected by reducing the credit on the first \$400.00 in taxes from 17% to 13%, and on the remainder from 12% to 9%. Beginning January 1st, 1951, the credits are entirely eliminated. That, briefly, is the change in the tax rates as made by the 1950 Revenue Act. Whether these rates will stand for the year 1951 or not is a debatable question, depending entirely on conditions in the country — or rather, outside of the country as affects our national security and the amounts of money finally determined by Congress as necessary to carry out our Government's commitments and to protect our national security. It is entirely possible that Congress, when it meets again, will write an entirely new tax law effective in 1951 bringing even higher taxes than the law now in force for that year.

### A Considerable Increase in 1951

Getting back to the 1950 Revenue Act and what it means in dollars and cents for you: suppose that a ranchman with a wife and two children had an income from ranching in 1949 of \$20,000.00. His income tax for the year 1949 would have been \$3,589.12; that is, using the standard deduction in addition to his ordinary business expenses. That same income in 1950, with the same exemptions, will cost him in income taxes \$3,720.84, or an increase of \$131.72, which is not a prohibitive amount, even though it is that much. But in 1951 the income tax on that same amount, \$20,000.00, will be \$4,124.00 or an increase of \$534.88 over 1949 taxes, which is a considerable increase; and after considering the continuing decrease in the value of the dollar, the \$20,000.00 earned in 1951 will not nearly supply the ranchman with as many of the things needed and wanted as it did in 1949.

New Rates Applicable for  
Entire Year of 1950

Although the new tax was effective

October 1st, the new rates are made applicable to the entire year of 1950. I know that some of you possibly sold some livestock, mohair or wool prior to October 1st, hoping to save some tax before the increase went into effect. Actually, you gained nothing by this, as the new rates, as I said, are applicable to the entire year. However, it may be possible to save some taxes by selling certain items in 1950 or deferring certain expenses until 1951, in order to increase the 1950 income and decrease the 1951 income to take advantage of the lower 1950 rates. I want you to note that I say there may be savings. However, I want to call to your attention a possible danger of increasing the 1950 income without giving it due thought. Of course, you may increase your income for 1950 by increasing sales or deferring expenses; but this may have the opposite effect of what was intended, since putting too much in 1950 could put you in a higher bracket that would cost more in tax than the 1951 increase in tax would cost. For instance, let's talk about this same ranchman for a few minutes. Suppose he made \$20,000.00 in 1950 and was going to make the same amount in 1951. His combined taxes under the present law on the \$20,000.00 for each year would be \$7,844.84, but if by arranging his income so that the income was \$22,000.00 in 1950 and only \$18,000.00 in 1951 he would still have the \$40,000.00 for the two years and his tax would be \$7,839.64,

a savings of less than \$10.00 — in fact, only \$5.20 — which is a very small benefit indeed, and could be more than offset by the detriment he may receive from having forced a sale or delaying expenses or repairs that may have been needed. If this same ranchman shifted his income to where he had a \$25,000.00 income in 1950 and a \$15,000.00 income in 1951, still making the same \$40,000.00 in two years, it would cost him \$97.24 more in income taxes than if he had made and reported the \$20,000.00 in each year. This increase in tax, of course, is due to the fact that putting the additional \$5,000.00 in income in 1950 put him in a bracket which increased his 1950 taxes more than the new law increased the 1951 taxes. Therefore, no definite rule can be made or suggestion made as to what is best for any one individual to do to save taxes. Each case must be worked out on its individual merits.

### Credits to Net Operating Loss

The 1950 Act made a number of changes in the law, some of which are not applicable to individuals or, particularly, to ranchmen. However, there is one other change that I want to mention, and that is credits to net operating losses. Prior to the passage of the Revenue Act of 1950, a net operating loss could be carried back two years, then forward two years, thus giving a five-year spread for a possible tax benefit from a loss. In other words, if you had a loss in 1948 the law required that you carry it back first to any possible gain in 1946 and 1947, and then any excess over the income in those years could be carried forward in 1949 and 1950.

(Continued on page 36)



"Well, since we can't be sure whether the handwriting is Smythe's or Jorgenson's, I suppose the only fair thing to do is fire both"





# This Is Why 9 out of 10 Sheep in Texas Are Branded With

## Kemp's Branding Liquid (CONTAINS LANOLIN)

- ★ STAYS ON
- ★ SCOURS OUT
- ★ EASY TO APPLY—WON'T CAKE IN CAN OR ON SHEEP

Brand your sheep with the best... brand them with KEMP'S, the sheep branding paint used on 90% of all sheep in Texas! KEMP'S Branding Liquid stays on longer. KEMP'S is easily scoured out at the mills to bring you better prices for wool. That's because KEMP'S Sheep Branding Liquid contains LANOLIN (natural wool grease). The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recommended a Lanolin base branding paint because it's scorable. KEMP'S has had a Lanolin base since 1947! You brand more sheep per gallon with KEMP'S. And it costs no more than ordinary branding paint.

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KEMP'S colors are brighter... they stay brighter longer. And now, for the first time, KEMP'S Sheep Branding Liquid is available in a new, extra bright color—brilliant ORANGE. Take your choice of Red, Black, Green, Blue, Yellow, and Orange.

For greater economy... for greater brightness... for greater earnings from your wool... always use KEMP'S, the Scientifically Formulated lanolin base sheep branding liquid that stays on and scours out. ALWAYS USE KEMP'S!

In 5 gal., 1 gal., ½ gal., and quart metal containers with handy metal bail.

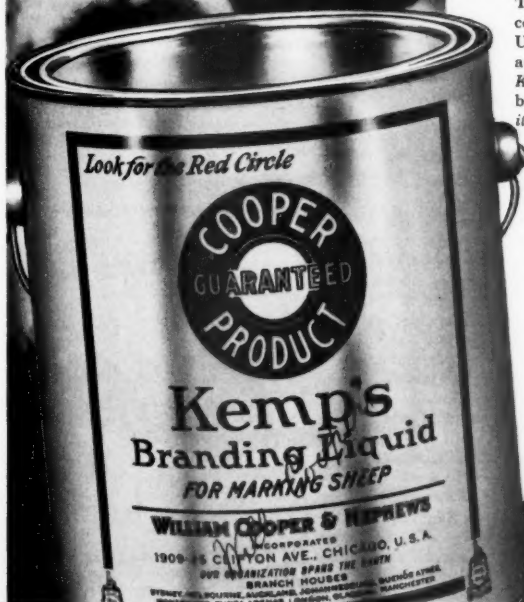
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★ **NEW ORANGE COLOR** (And 5 other bright colors)

★ **SAVES YOU MONEY—YOU BRAND MORE SHEEP PER GALLON**

★ **BRANDS WET OR DRY SHEEP**

★ **DOESN'T MAT OR HARM FIBERS**



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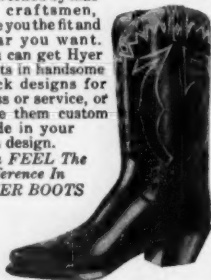
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DRY GOODS**

8 South Chadbourne  
San Angelo, Texas

**REVENUE ACT  
OF 1950**

(Continued from page 34)

Under the new law, a net operating loss is to be carried back one year and forward five years, thereby giving a seven-year spread for a possible tax benefit from an operating loss. Of course, certain adjustments must be made, as in the past, to a net loss before it could be carried back or carried forward. For instance, capital gains, of which only 50% had been reported, would have to be included in their entirety, and certain other adjustments to depletion, non-taxable interest, etc., must be made. If the loss in that year has been small and the resulting tax benefit would be minor, it is hardly worthwhile, as possibly it would cost more to file the claim and amended returns than the amount of the refund you would receive and it might be just as well to forget it. However, if the loss is substantial you should take advantage of the carry-back and the carry-over provisions, file amended returns for the years involved and claims for the refund of the taxes. However, some work must be done in regards to filing these amended returns and claims for refund. As the Government seeks to be careful in making refunds, any claim for refund filed will call for an examination of all years involved; and from my experience the examinations will be thorough in that the Agent will search for anything that he can disallow in the way of expenses that are not deemed proper and items charged to expenses that should have been capitalized, and also by looking for any unreported income. So before filing your claim and amended returns, your records should be in such condition that you can substantiate a majority of the items on the returns as filed. At least, be certain that there are not enough questionable items to wipe out the loss and cause a possible increase in the tax already paid. I don't mean by this to infer that such claims and carry-backs cannot be effectively used, as such refunds are being regularly obtained by the use of carry-back and carry-over provisions.

**Declarations of Estimated Taxes**

So much for the 1950-1951 income tax increases.

I want to talk to you a few minutes now about the declaration of estimated taxes. Although the pay-as-you-go tax collections through withholding and the filing of estimated tax returns has been in effect for quite a number of years, there still seems to be a great deal of confusion as regards the declaration of estimated taxes. First, let me give you the general rules, and then I will discuss the laws applicable particularly to farmers and ranchmen.

First, let's consider what the law says about who must file the declaration. Briefly, it requires that every person having an income of \$100.00 or more on which no withholding tax

is collected and who has a gross income of \$600.00 should file an estimated tax return and pay that estimated tax quarterly. It also requires that salaried persons whose salary is \$4,500.00 or more in excess of their exemptions should also file a declaration of estimated tax and pay that tax quarterly. These declarations of estimated tax, generally speaking, are due on March 15th of each year; one-fourth of the tax is payable on that date, and the remainder is payable quarterly. There are penalties written into the law for failure to file a declaration of estimated tax, also for failure to pay the amount due at the proper time, and still a further penalty may be asserted if the amount estimated grossly under-estimates the amount finally determined due for the year. It is required that you estimate your tax within 80% of what your final tax is in order to escape the penalty. For instance, suppose the actual tax for a particular year is \$7,800.00, 80% of which is \$6,240.00. Suppose an estimate had been made of \$5,000.00. Therefore, you have missed the 80% of the entire tax in your estimation by \$1,240.00. The penalty is 6% of that amount, or \$74.40, so you can see that the penalties can be expensive. In addition to this, if a person fails to file when they are required, the negligence penalty of 5% can be asserted in addition to the other penalties and interest. Of course, each person has a right to amend his estimate on or before any of the payment dates, which are March 15, June 15, September 15, and January 15 of the subsequent year. These, generally, are the rules which are applicable to persons other than farmers and ranchmen.

**Stricter Enforcement in Effect**

The lawmakers have been particularly considerate to the agricultural group as a whole, and in requiring their estimates require only that their estimate be 66-2/3% correct instead of 80%, and also require that an estimate be made only after the close of the year, which is January 15th of the year following your tax year, and even go so far as to provide that if you file a final return by January 30th following the close of your calendar tax year that no estimate is required. However, whenever an estimate is required of a farmer or ranchman, if the requirements are not met the same penalties apply as to any one else.

One thing I want to call to your attention is the possibility that you may or may not come under the classification as farmer or ranchman and be entitled to the benefits of the less rigid rules for making a declaration of estimated tax. The law states that in order to qualify as a farmer or ranchman under these definitions that 66-2/3% of the gross income must be from such occupation; that is, the production of crops, the raising of livestock, etc. Such a definition does not include money rentals received from the leasing of a ranch, and gross income as defined here for determining whether you are a farmer or ranchman is the amount of the sales made during the year less the cost of

these sales, or what is ordinarily known as gross profit from a transaction. As an example, suppose that a ranchman sold cattle, livestock, mohair, wool, etc., in the total amount of \$60,000.00 during the year. The cost of the cattle and livestock sold was \$20,000.00. His gross income from ranching operations would have been \$40,000.00. Suppose in that same year he received an oil lease or had capital gains or grass rentals amounting to \$20,000.00, bringing his total gross income to \$60,000.00. He would still be classified as a farmer or ranchman, as the case might be, and would not be required to file an estimate until the January 15th following the close of his calendar taxable year because the \$40,000.00 gross from ranching is 66-2/3% of the total gross. But suppose this same ranchman had a cost on his cattle of \$25,000.00 instead of \$20,000.00, and his gross income from ranching would then amount to only \$35,000.00, and the other income that we mentioned was still \$20,000.00. He would not then qualify as a ranchman or farmer and would not be permitted to file his declaration of estimated tax on January 15th of the subsequent year, but the general rules as I gave you at the beginning would be in force, and he would be required to file his estimate on or before March 15th and pay his estimated tax quarterly. Fortunately, the Bureau has not been too strict in enforcing the penalties for under-estimation. However, within the past few years there has been a definite trend toward a stricter enforcement of the rules concerning the declaration of estimated taxes and the assertion of the penalties for under-estimation. One way in which either an ordinary taxpayer or a farmer and ranchman can escape the possibility of a penalty for under-estimation is to make the declaration of estimated tax based on the prior year's income, applying the current year's tax rates and exemptions then allowed. The only objection to this method is that in a year following an unusually good year it is entirely possible that you could over-pay your tax and the Government would have the use of your money for such a time as it took them to refund it to you. Each person will have to determine from his own records of operations whether or not he comes under the classification of farmer or ranchman, and be governed accordingly in the filing of his declaration of estimated tax.



"I tell you, Sir, we don't keep preferred merchandise under there any more!"

# Successful Stock Raising Requires . . .



## . . . Sound Financing

This bank, established early in the 1900's by West Texas ranchmen, has maintained its close association with the ranch industry.

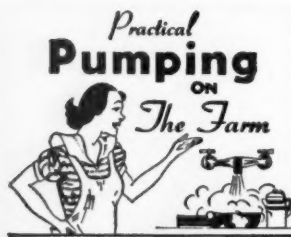
We understand the problems of the industry and take pride in the part we are privileged to play in the development of this major Texas economic factor.

Sound financing is a requisite of successful stock raising.

*The* **CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK**  
OF SAN ANGELO

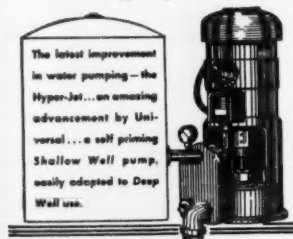
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Enjoy a Universal Automatic Water System for low cost "all around" efficiency. You get plenty of water with city pressure for kitchen, bathroom, laundry and garden. There are Universal Pumps and Water Systems—large and small for the home, farm or industry.

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NEW  
Hyper-Jet!**



**Well Machinery &  
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## Fine Wool and Clippings

Feeling weak and rundown, a man sauntered into the bathroom one dark night. He picked up a familiar box and helped himself to one of its contents.

Next morning his wife came into the breakfast nook in considerable excitement and asked: "Did you take a pill from the bathroom last night?"

"Yes."

"Well, that does it," she cried, "those pills were for my petunias!"

Gasping and choking the husband dashed hastily to the doctor.

"Nothing to worry about," said the Doc. "You merely took the equivalent of 15,000 bushels of sheep fertilizer."

—South Dakota Agriculturalist

Josh went to the big city, got a job in a girls' dormitory, and was entrusted with the usual passkey. The following week the dean ran across him and asked: "Why didn't you come around Tuesday for your pay, Josh?"

"Good gosh! Do I get paid wages, too?"

"I see you are no gentleman," hissed the girl on the street corner when the man laughed as the wind swept her skirts over her head.

"No, ma'am, and I see you aren't, either."

"Honey, while we're sitting out here in the moonlight, I want to ask you a question."

"Yes, my darling?"

"Could we move over a little? I'm sitting on a nail!"

"I want to see the captain of this ship."

"He's forward, miss."

"Oh, that's all right. I've been out with lots of high school boys."

"Doctor, I'm afraid my husband is losing his mind. Sometimes I talk to him for hours and then discover he hasn't heard a word I said."

"That's not an affliction, madam. That's a gift!"

"Officer, are you sure that this man was drunk?"

"Well, judge, he was carrying a manhole cover and said he was taking it home to play on his victrola."

"Is he a liar?"

"Well, when feeding time comes he has to get somebody else to call the hogs."

A minister on a train continued to read his Bible without looking up when a drunk tapped him on the shoulder and said: "I don't believe a word in that book."

After a moment the drunk repeated: "I don't believe a word in that book." Again there was no response, and this time the drunk shouted: "I don't believe a word in that book!"

Then the minister spoke: "My good man, would you mind going to hell quietly?"

"I've a friend I'd like you girls to meet."

Athletic girl: "What can he do?"

Chorus girl: "How much money has he got?"

Literary girl: "What does he read?"

Religious girl: "What church does he belong to?"

Stenographer: "Where is he?"

Old lady (to little boy smoking a cigarette): "You better stop doing that or you'll never become president of the United States."

"Aw, that's okay, lady. I'm a Republican, anyway."

"I met the most wonderful new man last night. He invited me to a wonderful dinner at his apartment, and afterwards he showed me a dozen mink coats and asked me to choose one for myself."

"Amazing! And what did you have to do?"

"Just shorten the sleeves."

A man with a black eye and one or two other injuries entered a hospital. The desk attendant began to fill out the regular form.

"Married?"

"Nope. Automobile accident."

"Well, what excuse have you got for coming home at this hour of the night?"

"Well, my dear, I was playing golf with some friends and—"

"What! At 2 a.m.?"

"Sure. We were using the night clubs."

The doctor and his new wife were walking along one evening when a pretty girl smiled and spoke to him. "Who is the lady, dear?" asked the wife.

"Oh, just a girl I have met professionally."

"Yes, darling, but whose profession? Yours or hers?"

"Is your wife as pretty as she used to be?"

"Yes, but it takes longer."

"I've been afraid of firearms all my life."

"Why, was your mother scared by a gun?"

"No, but my father was."

"From what part of your body did they take the skin grafted on your face after you were burned?"

"I dunno, but the other night when I got home after a hard day, I suddenly sat down on my face."

Two drunks sat on the curb meditating. One spoke:

"Watsch your wife shay when you shtay out late like thish?"

"Haven't got a wife."

"Then watsch idea of shtaying out so late?"

"Just think, some of these ruins are 5000 years old."

"Say, I'm not that dumb."

"Don't you believe they are 5000 years old?"

"How could they be — it's only 1950."

"Which travels fastest, heat or cold?"

"Heat."

"Why do you say that?"

"Well, you have to catch cold."

Colonel, "What's the idea of parading all the big men in front of the little men?"

Lieutenant, "It's the sergeant's fault, sir. He used to run a fruit store."

Whatever trouble Adam had,

No man in days of yore

Could say when Adam told a joke: "I've heard that one before."

"Are you keeping a hope chest?"

"With a chest like mine, there is no hope."

The glance that over cocktails seems so sweet,

May be less charming over shredded wheat.

When a man began boasting that he could name any brand of liquor, a friend pulled a flask from his pocket and invited him to taste the contents and tell him what it was.

He did so and promptly spat it out. "That's gasoline, you fool!"

"Yeah, I know. But what brand?"

The tenderfoot thought he could ride, so he mounted the pony. A moment later he painfully picked himself out of the dust in one corner of the corral.

"Man, oh, man," he said, "but she bucked something fierce."

"Bucked!" said a nearby cowboy. "She only coughed."

The country dance floor was jammed to the four walls and after one number a gallant youth said to a young lady beside him, "Thanks so much for the dance."

"Dance?" she queried, aghast. "Why I was just pushing through the crowd to reach the refreshment stand."

A diplomat is a man who can convince his wife that she would look fat in a fur coat.



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Lumber Co.**

"Headquarters for Building Materials"

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**LUMBER**

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It Costs So Little To Use the Best.

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1 x 6 - ROUGH CAN'T SAG GATES

Lots of No. 2 and No. 3 Framing Lumber

ALL Types, Grades, Patterns in Wood Siding

F. H. A. Improvement Loans, \$60 to \$2500  
10 per cent down, 12 to 30 Months To Pay

See The CACTUS



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# Cheapest! WHY?

### BECAUSE...

the market comes to the seller and saves long distance shipping costs.

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Count your savings through local auction rings. Remember, the shipper's interest is uppermost with your local auction company.

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GILLESPIE SALE BARN, Adolf Stieler, Mgr., Fredericksburg .....	Sale Wednesday
KERR COUNTY LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO., Earl Brewton, Mgr., Kerrville.....	Sales Tuesday, Thursday
LOMETA COMMISSION CO., Charley Boyd, Mgr., Lometa .....	Sale Friday
MIDLAND LIVESTOCK AUCTION, Don Estes, Mgr., Midland .....	Sale Thursday
MILLS COUNTY COMMISSION, Malcolm & Sid Jernigan, Mgrs., Goldthwaite .....	Sales Monday, Friday
PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., Jack Drake, Mgr., San Angelo .....	Sales Tuesday, Friday
RANCHERS COMMISSION COMPANY, Lem and Jack Jones, Mgrs., Junction.....	Sale Wednesday
SAN ANGELO LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO., J. B. Webster, Mgr., San Angelo.....	Sales Monday, Saturday
WEBSTER AUCTION COMPANY, Jimmy Webster, Mgr., Sweetwater .....	Sales Monday, Saturday

---

The Livestock Auction Companies must be rendering a much needed and desired service — otherwise, WHY ARE THEY GROWING SO RAPIDLY?

*Serving The Needs Of Grower, Shipper, Packer And Feeder*

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LOCATED IN THE HUB  
OF WEST TEXAS LIVE-  
STOCK SHIPPING — ON  
THE SANTA FE RAILROAD  
AND BALLINGER HIGHWAY

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**SAN ANGELO, TEXAS**

- Commercial and Long-Term Feeding
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- Feed in Transit
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Swayne Dudley

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**PRODUCERS** *is owned and managed by West Texas ranchmen with a sincere interest in the industry*

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IF NOT SATISFIED**

**ALLEY CONNECTIONS WITH MID-WEST**

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**PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK AUCTION CO.**  
**SAN ANGELO, TEXAS**

Foster Rust

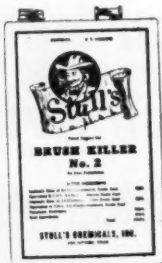
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**\$6.00 gal.**

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A special formulation including 2-4-5-T Non-Toxic to man or livestock that will positively solve your brush control problems.

A small amount goes a long way.

Dilute with diesel oil for trunk application or with water for foliage.



KALLISON'S Ranch - Breeders of Registered, Polled Herefords

## San Antonio LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION



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#### NEW FEATURES FOR 1951 INCLUDE

Milking Shorthorns, Open Class Fat Lambs, 4-H and FFA Grass Judging Contest, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus Breeding Cattle Sales.

**TOTAL PREMIUMS, \$53,000**

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#### OPEN and BOYS SHOWS

Fat Steers Fat Lambs Fat Swine Boys Dairy Show

#### CUTTING HORSE CONTEST - QUARTER HORSE SHOW

Livestock entries close December 15, 1950. Horse entries close January 15, 1951. . . . Separate Premium List for Livestock and Horses.



For Premium List to: James F. Grote, Secretary Manager, San Antonio Livestock Exposition, Inc., P.O. Box 1746, San Antonio, Texas.

## SAN ANTONIO --

### TEXAS SHEEP AND GOAT PRICES UNCHANGED FOR MOST PART

SHEEP AND GOAT prices maintained a fairly steady level at Texas stockyards during the first part of November, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration reports.

Exceptions to this steady trend were found in lower prices for ewes and feeder lambs.

Marketings of sheep and lambs at Fort Worth and San Antonio during the first 20 days of November were about the same as a month earlier. Receipts at the two Texas yards totaled around 18,000 head, compared with some 17,000 in early October. Of these, about 12,500 were yarded at Fort Worth. Ewes made up a good proportion of the runs, and slaughter and feeder lambs were well represented. However, receipts were running considerably smaller than a year ago at both points.

Despite large feed and hay supplies, a smaller number of sheep and lambs are expected to be fed for the winter and spring market. The reduced supply of lambs and continued strong demand for breeding stock are primary reasons for the reduction in lamb feeding this year. Then, too, wheat pasture operations in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are somewhat uncertain due to the lack of rainfall in recent weeks.

Movement of feeder lambs from important supply states was earlier than usual this year, and shipments during November and December are expected to be lighter.

As a result of this early movement to feedlots and less urgent demand, prices of feeder lambs in Fort Worth and San Antonio declined about \$1 per 100 pounds by November 20. Most feeder lambs at Fort Worth brought \$22 to \$27. Some mixed fat and feeder offerings moved out at \$28.50. At San Antonio, medium and good feeder lambs cleared the scales at \$25 to \$27.50, while medium grade shorn offerings went back to the country at \$22.

Prices for slaughter ewes broke sharply in Texas during the early part of November despite a steady to \$1 higher market for wholesale dressed lamb and mutton at Chicago and New York. By November 20, medium and good woolled slaughter ewes sold in Fort Worth at \$13 to \$14. Culled lots, in the wool, brought the same price in San Antonio while fresh shorn offerings went at \$12.50.

Other slaughter classes of sheep and lambs were about unchanged from close of October trading. Good and choice shorn slaughter lambs with No. 1 pelts turned in Fort Worth for \$28 to \$28.50 by November 20. Good lots with No. 3 pelts returned

\$27. San Antonio buyers took good woolled slaughter lambs at \$28 and medium and good No. 2 pelt offerings at \$25 to \$26.

Good woolled yearlings moved through San Antonio at \$24, while Fort Worth posted a \$25 market.

Goat prices at San Antonio for the first three weeks of November were about unchanged on mature offerings but 25 cents a head higher on kid goats. Some 3,300 goats were put through the yards at San Antonio by November 20, compared to about 4,600 during the same period a month earlier.

Medium Spanish type goats claimed \$13.50 per 100 pounds. Cull and common Angoras could be located at \$12 to \$12.75.

Most kid goats moved in a \$7 to \$8 per head range, with cull light weights at \$5.50 to \$6 each.

Butcher hogs lost \$1.50, sows around \$1 and feeder pigs 50 cents or less in Texas during early November, reflecting a sharply lower wholesale dressed pork trade at Chicago and New York and seasonal increase in receipts at major stockyards.

Cattle trade at Fort Worth and San Antonio looked steady to \$1 higher on most classes, with some scattered deals up more, especially in the calf division. This upturn in live market values was fairly well in line with higher wholesale dressed beef and sharply higher dressed calf and veal prices at New York and Chicago.

### RICHARDSON'S BUY FARM

THE 444-ACRE Brown Farm on Live Oak Creek in western Crockett County has been sold to Leonard, Rod and Leo Richardson of Iraan. The farm has two wells at 70 feet. At the present time only one well is being used. It produces 1600 gallons per minute.

The land will be planted in permanent pasture and irrigated by the sprinkler system.

Earl Huffman has sold a 12-section lease in Kinney County to Raymond and Clyde Earwood of Brackettville. The land adjoined the Earwood ranch. Possession was given November 15. The transaction included several hundred head of cattle and sheep.

Huffman, a stock buyer, and his wife have purchased a home at 1521 S. Park Street in San Angelo.

Nothing will ever take place of simple, unobtrusive, old-fashioned courtesy.

—Matthew S. Sloan

# GATEWAY TO SOUTHWEST

## FAWCETT HARD ON WOOL POLICY MAKERS

THE AMERICAN wool situation is so critical that the government may take steps to prevent the slaughter of ewe lambs. C. J. Fawcett of Boston, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation told Texas wool men at their annual convention in Fort Worth, November 20 - 22.

Despite efforts to keep Russia from buying wool in Australia, the Communists are still making purchases at Australian wool auctions.

Since the Korean war, foreign wools have skyrocketed because of American demand.

Fawcett stated that the United States plan for British Empire wool purchases contained provisions which should be strongly opposed by all component parts of the American Wool industry.

Representative of the Australia, New Zealand and South Africa wool growers are well versed on their government's policy, as a contrast to this country.

On the proposal to stop the slaughter of ewe lambs, the wool executive expressed the hope that if this plan were put into effect it would be on an incentive basis rather than by direct order.

He listed three alternatives which would not be so drastic as complete government control (1) more liberal use of public domain for grazing

purposes, (2) leave the tariff alone, (3) and if it is necessary to curtail ewe lamb slaughter, make the slaughter limit 20 percent of the breeding flock number.

Any reduction of duty on foreign wool into this country would produce a grave danger to the domestic industry. Wool now does not benefit by the duties, the day may come again when these duties will be of paramount importance as protective measures.

A recent London conference of American and British wool men on methods of obtaining enough wool for American military needs was summarized by Fawcett. A pre-emption method was worked out for the Australian wools whereby wools chosen by Americans were set aside to be paid for on a basis of auction prices of similar grades. On this plan, however, there is much opposition from Australian growers, Fawcett said.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is attempting to buy at this time 30,000,000 pounds of wool, clean basis, on foreign markets. The Corporation is accomplishing this by taking bids on orders for specific amounts of certain grades.

The combination of these two methods of buying may result in the fact that the United States will raise the market itself.

## DR. WIGGINS WARNS AGAINST SUBJUGATION OF INDIVIDUAL

DR. D. M. WIGGINS, president of Texas Technological College, Lubbock, addressed a meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' State convention in Fort Worth, and issued a grave warning.

"Under the guise of war expediency Americans may lose their way of life unless they keep up a constant vigil.

"If the individual is subjugated and the state placed at the top of the list for responsibility, maximum defense production cannot be achieved," he said.

"Americans in their search for 'security,' are shaking loose from personal responsibility by giving more and more power to the state, the educator implied.

"Our ancestors asked only for the freedom to make their own security. The war's effect on freedom of this nation could parallel that of Russia after World War I, when the people became so determined to win that they lost their way of life," Dr. Wiggins concluded.

## COUNTY AGENTS RECEIVE AWARDS

SEVEN COUNTY agents in Texas received Distinguished Service Awards for 1950 from the Texas County Agricultural Agents Association.

Recipients of awards were J. W. Holmes of Ward County, C. V. Robinson of Llano County, R. B. Tate of Bexar County, Homer E. Thompson of Cochran County, F. V. Irwin of Rockwall County, C. H. Clark of Hill County and F. C. Brunnemann of Cameron County.

The honors were bestowed at the national convention of County Agricultural Agents of the United States.

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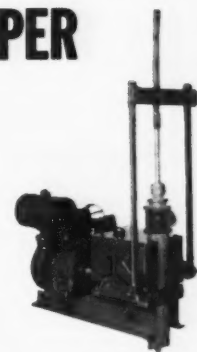


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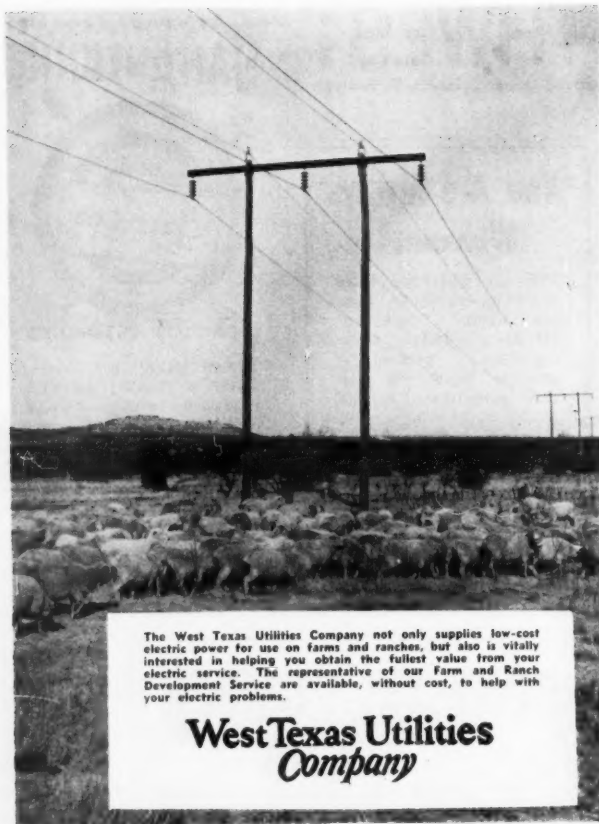
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## WEST TEXAN TO MANAGE SAN SALVADOR SHEEP RANCH

HARRISON ESTEP, transplanted West Virginian, visited the *Sheep and Goat Raiser* magazine office during his recent trip to West Texas. Mr. Estep has lived in Central America 35 years and in the last several years years has done extensive experimentation with sheep in San Salvador.

On his 1,200-acre ranch he has imported 100 registered Dorset Horn and Cheviot sheep from Ohio.

The purpose of Estep's trip to this part of the country was to get a man who could speak English and Spanish

and take care of sheep too, who would also like to live in San Salvador.

He found such a man in Clarence Davis, a native of San Angelo who has spent almost half of his life in Mexico. Davis will be in charge of stocking and managing the ranch. He will receive 50 per cent of the ranch profits.

Davis ranched in the State of Coahuila, Mexico from 1925 to 1947. He served 3½ months in southern Mexico working on foot and mouth disease eradication.

## SHEEP AND GOAT RAISERS ENJOY

### WESTERN HOSPITALITY

ENTERTAINMENT AT the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' annual convention in Fort Worth, November 20-22, even surpassed the usual high standard offered by the city of Fort Worth. Many ranchmen feel that the hospitality of Fort Worth is unrivaled anywhere in the Southwest.

The Fort Worth Clearing House Association was host to directors and their wives Sunday, November 19, at a social hour and banquet in the Crystal Ballroom of the Hotel Texas.

Music for the dance and for the style show, a social hour prior to the dance, and a luncheon for the Woman's Auxiliary, were all given by Livestock and Related Industries of Fort Worth.

Credit is due the following firms for these splendid events: Agricultural Finance Co., Armour and Co., Breedlove Livestock Comm. Co., Burrus Feed Mill, Cassidy Comm. Co., John Clay and Co., Farmer Comm. Co., Farrell and Johnson, Fifer Livestock Comm. Co., Foley-Allen Comm. Co., Fort Worth Stockyards, Globe Laboratories, Jary Comm. Co., Kahn, Thornton Comm. Co., Clarence & Sons Comm. Co., Daggett - Keen Comm. Co., National Livestock Comm. Co., National Finance Credit Corp., Norred Hutchens Comm. Co., Ralls & Co. Livestock Comm., Ralston Purina Co., T. B. Saunders and Co., Shirley Livestock Comm. Co., Swift and Co., Texas Livestock Marketing Assn., Texas Phenothiazine Co., and Welch Serum Co.

## TWO TEXANS DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL WOOL COUNCIL

FRANK RODDIE of Brady, newly elected president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, and Fred Earwood of Sonora were named directors of the American Wool Council at the National Wool Growers Convention in Casper, Wyoming, December 5 - 8. Earwood is to represent the American Angora Goat Raisers Association on the board of directors.

## MOZINGO QUILTS POST AS VAL VERDE AGENT

H. W. (PETE) MOZINGO, county agent of Val Verde County since 1947, has resigned his post, effective January 1, 1951, to join Jimmy Mills, feeder lamb buyer in Del Rio.

Mozingo served as assistant county agent of Ellis County and later of Dallas County after he graduated from Texas A and M in 1941. He entered military service in 1943 and served two years on Saipan with an anti-aircraft group.

In 1946 he was county agent of Menard county for 11 months before going to Del Rio as the Val Verde agent.

Mr. and Mrs. Mozingo, their son and daughter, will continue to live in Del Rio.

## FEDERAL RESERVE

### SURVEY CHARTS

### MOHAIR PRICE SOAR

THE FEDERAL Reserve Bank in Dallas has made a recent survey on the reasons for current high prices of mohair. (1) The cost of competitive South American wools is higher, and domestic consumers have turned to mohair because of the price advantages. (2) Increased residential construction has called for more furniture manufacture to furnish these new homes, and in turn has increased mohair consumption. (3) Scientific research in the last few years has created a growing demand for the Angora goat hair.

The Argentina embargo on all wool exports, put new life in the Texas Angora goat industry. The agriculture act of 1949, which included price supports of from 60 to 90 percent of parity, also helped, and the Korean War put the finishing touches on the present day high price levels.

A complete resume of the mohair picture will be presented in the January issue.

S. L. Stumberg and Davis Hinson of Sanderson have purchased a 4,800-acre tract of land adjoining their ranch from Blas Benevides. The land, in the southwest part of Terrell County, has been leased by Tom Herring for the last 10 years.



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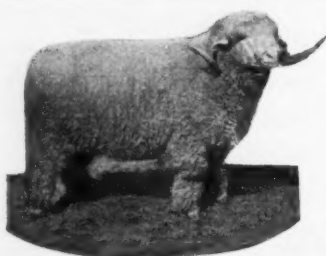
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## Wool Shrinkage and Fiber Value

By Alma C. Esplin  
Professor of Animal Husbandry,  
U.S.A.C., Logan, Utah

ALL AGRICULTURAL products require some form of processing before reaching the consumer. Wool undergoes a very simple process of cleaning, known as scouring, after which it is subject to varied processes from simple rug weaving to more complex worsted process of combing, spinning and weaving. The emphasis on wool scouring has to a great extent pushed to the background more important values in wool. The real values of wool are: fineness; length; softness; color; strength; elasticity and uniformity. These values can be measured and appraised best in the fleece, and must be considered before scouring.

The scouring of wool to determine yields of the clean fiber for the manufacturers should not take the place of the careful appraisal of the wool fiber for its many and varied uses. However, this seems to have happened at least in areas where there are no local warhousers.

And the emphasis on shrinkage has led to a very complicated process in the laboratory as compared to a simple process in the commercial scouring plant. Several Western Experiment Stations and the U.S.D.A. equipped laboratories twenty years ago, and in each instance followed the methods of the commercial process. Results of scoring tests have been published and results reported showed a very practical check with commercial results. The same results were reported from the several laboratories: the ranchmen learned the quality of their clip.

They learned the variation of shrinkage between fine and medium wool.

They learned the variation in shrinkage from year to year and from area to area.

They learned that shrinkage could be influenced and especially that it could be reduced from heavy to relatively light shrinkage.

They learned that shrinkages had on a big average been too high.

The programs dealing with wool shrinkages taught the grower unit production—ie—fleeces in the herd varying from 4 to 15 pounds or 2 to 8 clean weight.

These programs have been partially replaced by core sampling and complex laboratory processes.

The wool grower should study these processes in comparison with commercial methods. For what purpose is wool scoured? Should scoured wool have parts removed which the manufacturer leaves in the cloth? Should more moisture be removed than is removed by the manufacturer?

For these considerations the following quotations are made from THE WESTERNER, October, 1947 on "The Denver Wool Laboratory."

"Out at the Federal Center on the Western edge of Denver, a group of men working in a former munitions laboratory are scouring, dusting, scrubbing, boiling, burning and dissolving small samples of wool, some of them would not fill a ½ pint jar, in tests to determine the shrink, and thus the purchase price of clips running into thousands of pounds."

My question is "Why boil wool when it is so detrimental to the fiber?" Why burn wool in scouring and why chemically dissolve the fiber to get shrinkage?

The article follows with a detailed account of wool scouring. The following quotations are those which growers should study and decide for themselves if the process is what they want.

"The fleece, having been weighed, reweighed, dusted, picked, mixed and divided into sub-samples, then moves into the main laboratory building where the more technical phases of the shrink test take place.

"First on the program is a gentle but very thoro shampoo. The fleece is packed in net bags and placed in a line of three laundry tubs, each with its own hydraulic wringer, for scouring. The scouring agent used is very powerful—a shot glass full, the dosage for each sample, equals a box of laundry soap.

"The wool cannot be rubbed, scrubbed or pounded to get it clean, since these measures would turn samples to felt and make them useless for further testing. So the scourer takes a butter paddle and strokes the top of the scouring bath from one side of the tub

to the other — exactly 20 round trips. (If he goes to sleep and gives a sample only 15 strokes, the omission will show up in succeeding tests.) Each sample gets two soap baths and a rinse and it is ready for the drier.

"Keller explained that drying is done in three operations, of which the first is a big centrifuge, much like a home laundry drier. The sample is spun at high speed and most of the water is thrown out by centrifugal force.

"The wool then is cooked in a steam drier, which leaves it atmospherically dry — that is with only as much moisture in the sample as there is in the air. For the final drying operation, the wool is packed in aluminum cylinders, closed at top and bottom by screen wire. The cylinders are placed in a furnace where blasts of hot, dry air are blown thru the wool. This removes even atmospheric moisture and the wool comes out bone dry.

"The sample is weighed and the difference again charged to shrink. However, wool is never figured on a bone dry basis, but at a standard atmospheric moisture content. So the sample later is credited with a small percentage of moisture to account for normal atmospheric conditions. The wool is weighed bone dry and the moisture percentage added so that all samples will have the same moisture content, regardless of climate or atmosphere.

"For the final three tests, each subsample is broken up into three lots of 10 grams each and the rest of the wool discarded. Altho 10 grams is about a third of a pound, accuracy of the test on clips ranging into thousands of pounds is preserved since such clips may furnish as many as 15 10-gram lots. Results on these lots must come out about the same or the whole test is run again.

"Even after gisting and scouring of the wool samples, small amounts of foreign matter remain clinging to the wool fibers. The last three, and most minutely accurate tests, are to determine the quantity of this foreign matter, which is divided into three types: Vegetable matter, inorganic matter and residue.

"In the test for vegetable matter, technicians reverse the usual process and take the wool away, leaving the foreign particles. The wool is dis-

solved in an acid solution in a small beaker. Altho this test requires extreme care and accuracy, two items common to most kitchens play important parts in it. They are household clorox and a tea strainer. The clorox is added to the solvent and the tea strainer is used to hold back the particles of vegetable matter as the solution is poured thru it.

"Particles of vegetable matter in the strainer are squeezed dry and placed in a small glass to be weighed. Keller pointed out that here is where

technicians can find out if the scourer gave the wool too many or too few strokes with the butter paddle. The amount of vegetable matter will be way out of line.

"Meanwhile another 10-gram sample is undergoing the ash test for inorganic material. Here again the wool is separated from the waste, this time by burning. The samples are placed in small porcelain crucibles and set on tripods over the flame of a Bunsen burner. The wool is burned completely. The small remainder of

blackened ash baked into the bottom of the crucible is made up of small grains of sand and dirt that clung to the wool after scouring. The crucibles are too small to hold even a 10-gram sample and three or four are required for one test.

"Several tests are run at once. Consequently 15 or 20 lighted burners are lined up on a long bench in the center of the laboratory.

"No matter how thoro the scouring, a thin film of grease remains on the (Continued on page 48)

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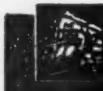
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## FIBER VALUE

(Continued from page 47)

wool fibers when they come out of the shampoo. Thin as the film is, it isn't wool and it must be measured. That's where the third 10-gram subsample comes in. It gets distilled in alcohol, or more correctly the alcohol is distilled. To most people a laboratory means big glass jugs, long, twisted glass tubes and strange liquids boiling, gurgling thru them. The test for soluble residue on wool fibers best fulfills this idea. The test is run in a long glass device about the diameter of a ball bat and about 18 inches long. It is made up in three sections which are fitted together. The bottom is a small cup holding alcohol. The middle section holds the wool and the top section is a water-cooled condenser. The alcohol is heated by a burner, is vaporized and carried to the top of the condenser thru an outside tube. It passes down thru the condenser and over the wool sample, where it dissolves the small film of grease, goes down into the cup at the bottom, where heat from a Bunsen burner starts it on its journey all over again. The process is continuous, and as the alcohol is vaporized, it gives up what grease it has dissolved from the wool sample. The grease collects at the bottom of the cup, and at the end of the test it, too, is weighed.

"Weighing of these tiny quantities of foreign matter is the final operation in the shrink test and the most delicate. Here nothing is left to chance. Unlike the cardboard boxes used to hold samples after they go thru the duster, the small glass beakers and porcelain beakers hardly would be expected to change in weight, since they are almost non-porous and not likely to absorb any moisture. Nevertheless, they are weighed frequently and the tare cans used to offset their

weight on the balance corrected accordingly. Tare cans are small round containers with tight-fitting lids, each containing enough metal chips to equal exactly the weight of its corresponding beaker. To avoid mixup, both beaker and tare can are marked with the same number."

The article explains in detail the core sampling method. Only one question arises in the method — that of eliminating the human element.

"The problem was human bias, which probably should be called human nature. Keller explained that the test depends upon getting a sample that had exactly the same characteristics as the clip from which it was taken. However, he said in any method where men opened the wool bags and selected parts of the fleece for sample, they could never get a true representative of the clip. He pointed out that men instinctively would pick the cleaner fleeces which would send the shrink down, or having been warned about picking clean fleeces, they would take samples from the dirtiest ones they could find and the shrink would be too high."

This is not a compliment to men in this department who have scores of reports showing a high degree of accuracy of such methods. Should there be another lantern used to find an honest man?

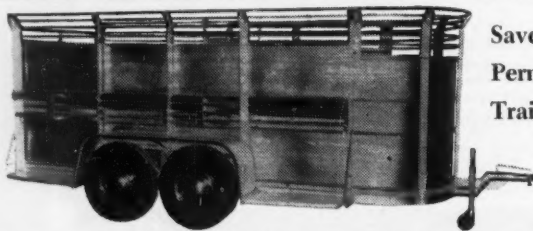
How can men be trusted with above described equipment for accuracy? At any place in the process human bias can function as much as in taking the sample.

Other methods of sampling did get good results. A claim might be made for improvement on other methods but that other methods of sampling, "could never get true representative sample," discredits twenty years of constructive work by the U.S.D.A. and Western Experiment Stations.

There is need for continued study of wool which will include shrinkage studies—no product has been perfected—but the scouring test is a value test—unless the study changes the commercial practice, that practice is the standard for the laboratory. If cloth in Boston carries 16 or 18 percent moisture why should scoured wool have 12 percent except to cause high shrinkage.

So the comparison of the laboratory is with a commercial plant which places suited wool in large vats containing soap, soda ash and water 100 degrees F. to 120 degrees F. The wool is carried through two or three vats of the solution and two or three of rinse water. After drying the wool is mechanically processed to remove vegetable matter, burrs, leaves, chaff, etc. These processes constitute wool scouring. The difference in weight gives shrinkage. There is no burning, boiling or dissolving.

The wool grower should be constantly in touch with what is being done to his products. Shrinkage in wool as in live stock should be part of his selling job. He owns the wool and the sheep—he can carry the marketing processes through his warehouses and over his scales. He should know when practices are equitable and same from year to year.



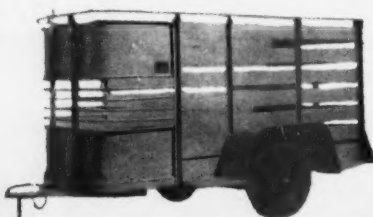
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# Outdoor Notes

By Joe Austell Small

## From Lead to Ducks

LEAD SHOT pellets are made by streaming molten lead through a perforated pan that juggles the pellets into drops that form into spheres before they strike water 154 feet below. In the Winchester shot tower they travel more than 1,000 feet during the manufacture before they are loaded into shot shells. From a shell they fly on the average of about 120 feet to hit a duck—provided the gun is pointed in the right direction. Just 1247 feet from a hunk of lead to Mr. Duck!

## Red Fish Won't Bite

Two German fishermen were fishing the opposite banks of the River Spree. The angler on the British Zone bank was pulling in plenty of fish, while the gent on the Russian side couldn't get a bite.

"How do you manage to catch so many fish while I get none?" shouted the fisherman from the Russian side.

"Simple," replied the man from the English side. "The fish over here are not afraid to open their mouths."

## Nature's Oddities

When a female mole is caught in a trap, the male's sorrow at losing his mate often results in his not eating and he starves himself to death.

A common garden snail has 14,176 teeth located on his tongue in 135 rows, each containing 105 teeth.

Bobwhite quail have been found in the stomachs of catfish.

Baby opossum are so small at birth that fourteen to eighteen of them will fit easily into a tablespoon.

The Anabas, or climbing fish, found in Java is said to be able to "walk" out of the water and across land to other bodies of water.

## Light a VolKano

You gents heading for the woods this deer season will need a good, all around camp hand lamp—one that will stand up under severe punishment and still be in perfect working order when the need for a light arises. The VolKano is such a light! It is the first and only Sealed Beam Hand Lamp. Constructed of All-Aluminum Non-Corrosive unit it is permanently focused and sealed to keep out dirt and moisture for the life of the lamp. The darn thing even works under water! It works on an ordinary 6 volt battery and assures a clearer, brighter, longer beam than any hand lantern ever invented.

The best part about these new lights is the price. They sell for only \$7.25 and can be used wherever there is need for light. Any man, woman or child would be mighty proud to get one for Christmas. Just give 'em VolKano and watch their eyes light up. These lamps are made by the Nichberry Electric Co., 2395-39 W. Cermak Rd., Dept. SC, Chicago 8, Ill. Send for all the info today!

## A Dog's Prayer

O Lord of humans, make my master faithful to his fellowmen, as I am to him. May he be open-faced and undeceptive as I am; may he be true to trust reposed in him as I am to his; give him a face cheerful like unto my wagging tail; give him a spirit of gratitude like unto my licking tongue. Fill him with patience like unto mine that awaits his footsteps uncomplainingly for hours; fill him with my watchfulness, my courage, and my readiness to sacrifice comfort or life. Keep him always young in heart and crowded with spirit of play even as I—make him as good a man as I am a dog—make him worthy of me—his dog.

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SAYS...

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JAPSON PETTIT,  
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SAYS...

"I have been feeding sheep for years. Last year I fed RED CHAIN Vita-Range Nuggets and I believe they are the best sheep feed I have ever used."



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# Washington Parade

By Fred Bailey and Jay Richter

POLITICIANS here are being cautious in predictions about 1952, based on the recent election results.

Fact is that the Republicans gained in the lower house only about the usual number of seats won by the "outs" in an off-year election. GOP gains in the Senate were more impressive.

USDA Economist, Louis Bean, whose sideline specialty is forecasting elections, points out that the party out of power usually picks up an additional 7 per cent in the House in years when there are no presidential candidates. That is approximately the gain made this time by the Republicans.

Fair Dealing Democrats, however, suffered a blow in the House as well as the Senate. They had frankly hoped to keep losses much lower, and some had predicted gains—a reverse of the usual trend.

Most Administration Democrats are taking little comfort in the fact that they still have "paper" control in Congress. Some feel it would be better if the GOP had clear control of Congress, as in 1946-48, so that President Truman could again blame the lawmakers for whatever goes wrong between now and '52.

Actual voting control in both Senate and House will be exercised by the coalition of conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats. As one Fair Dealer put it to this reporter:

"We've got everything but the votes."

Any way you look at it, the election was a tough blow for Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan.

His controversial Farm Plan, already near death during the campaign, was pretty well buried out on the prairies on Nov. 7. The Secretary himself is already referring to it in the past tense.

The farm vote, as in 1948, again was significant, but this time reflected the more traditional Republicanism of the rural population north of the Mason-Dixon line.

There is considerable speculation in Washington on Brannan's political future. Some are predicting that he will be replaced in the cabinet by a Secretary who gets along better with the more conservative farm groups, particularly the Farm Bureau.

In any case, he is almost sure to lose influence at the White House. Sen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, former Agriculture Secretary, an opponent from the beginning of the Brannan Plan, is now expected to become Administration strong man on farm policy.

Agriculture committee chairmen in both houses of Congress are more inclined to go along with Anderson than Brannan. House Chairman Harold Cooley of North Carolina broke Ad-

ministration lines last spring to side with Anderson against the Brannan Plan. Senate Agriculture Chairman Allen Ellender goes along with Southern conservatives.

The "lame duck" Congress returning to Washington this month isn't likely to do much about agricultural legislation. The farm lobby will wait for the new Congress in January to push for changes.

One thing to watch:

There is sure to be revived talk on Capitol Hill of rigid controls over the economy, including agriculture, due to the threat of war with China. Big war would mean big inflation, if history is a reliable guide.

War would mean a quick speed-up in the imposition of controls. Earlier, officials had been predicting that controls could be avoided, at least for a while. That thinking is now changing—toward earlier price, wage, and rationing curbs.

Bad news from the Korea-Manchurian border brought higher commodity prices, and a new outbreak of complaints from housewives shopping for the family food.

Price support troubles probably will flare up in the new Congress unless Brannan stays on the high side in announcing supports for 1951. The present law allows the Secretary to drop supports on cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and peanuts to 80 percent of parity on Jan. 1.

Farm groups here don't expect the Secretary to use that authority. They think he will keep supports at 90 percent. If he doesn't, the farm lobby probably would ask Congress to change the law, and make 90 percent mandatory for the duration of the emergency.

Farm leaders fear a price squeeze—being caught between rising production costs, and a comparatively low price level held down by controls or government manipulation of commodity stockpiles.

Brannan, however, is anxious to encourage big farm production next year, and he probably will use price incentives to get it . . . at some risk of criticism from labor and consumer groups anxious to hold down food prices.

As the law stands now, potatoes are the only farm commodity for which price supports are specifically prohibited next year. Most spud growers have indicated they don't want supports.

Highlights of the wheat outlook for 1951-51 were recently summarized by USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Here's how the forecasters see it:

- (1) Continued large acreage.
- (2) Big reserves.

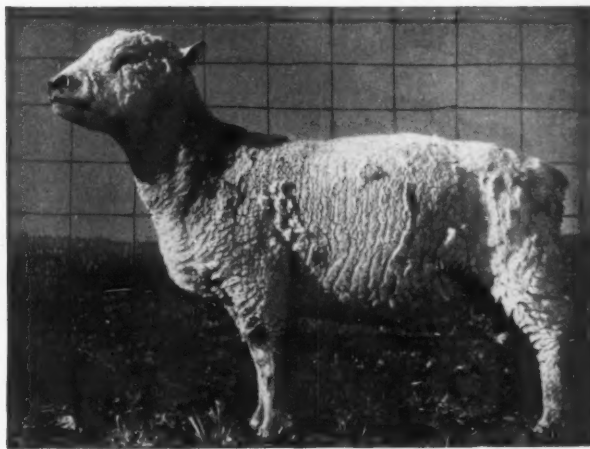
(Continued on page 52)



# It Pays Four Ways to Worm Your Sheep



**1** You get better lambs, and more of them, from healthy ewes that are free of worms.



**2** Better growth is the prompt result when unthrifty sheep like this one get rid of worms.



**3** You save on feed and get full value of grain and grass when your sheep don't support worms.



**4** You get better-grade wool from worm-free sheep; it's smoother and brings a higher price.

**W**ORMS in sheep cost you money because they cause losses in many different ways. But losses due to worms can now be controlled through use of a drug which the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture calls the "nearest ideal" worm remedy.

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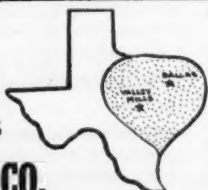
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## Foxtail Johnson Objects

YOU HAVE to read history to realize how wild and reckless the American pioneers really was. They fought injuns, crossed big rivers and wide waters, starved when there was no bears around to shoot, and elected Republicans to office.

Sure, this is a crisis. But don't get excited. There'll be another one along in a minnit.

Sledge Wicup's oldest boy has set off to the big city, seekin' opportunity. He'll offer his services to the corporation that can guarantee the least work and the biggest pension the soonest.

Ringtail Skump was mortified half to death when caught haulin' a barrel of water home from Snag Posey's well. He put an ad in the Scrambleville Clarion, explainin' as how he never uses the stuff himself but his mules seems to like it.

Naw, I wouldn't look good on television. But it's worse'n that. I'm to an age when I don't give a hoot.

It never snows on Squawberry Flat, so no snowballs. It never rains, so no mud. We just throw rocks.

Nobody can accuse me of prejudice. There's quite a few folks that I don't like for no special reason, but I ain't prejudiced agin 'em.

Now that the square dance has returned, nobody'd be surprised to see squareface gin make a comeback if it had ever been away.

All a deer hunter has to know is that if it moves it's a buck runnin' away. If it don't move it's a buck standin' still so's he won't be noticed. Shoot now and dodge the game ward-en afterward.

As the years pass our bodies get older but our minds get younger. Anyway, childish.

None of my kinfolks is rich or even solvent. It's sure discouragin' to have to admit that the whole Johnson tribe is a shiftless as I am.

Well, maybe it's all right to let our grandchildren pay for the wars we had the use of. It don't look like the wars is gonna be wore out by that time.

Anybody can have fun gamblin' even if it ain't legal. Look at box socials. Look at matrimony. Look at life.

A poll of Squawberry Flat menfolks shows that not one of can ricollect of ever bein' hit with a rollin' pin. Our wives just ain't the rollin' pin type. Bulldozers is more their style.

My ol' grampap used to sing a

song about the fall bein' too hot for whisky and too cold for beer. Us descendants, though, we don't pay no never mind to the weather.

Clab Hucky and Hod Frazzey did not even sight a buck when they went deer huntin', but it was a successful trip just the same. They killed three quarts and a pint.

All I expect out of guvverment is economy, efficiency, and jobs for all my kinfolks that ain't already drawin' pensions.

Other people's troubles is always so triflin'. It must take a pile of gall to call 'em anything but glorious joys.

Ringtail Skump had a good excuse when the Improvement Society got after him about his saggin', stragglin' fences. Said he had 'em that way a-purpose to look like the fences the candidates have been fixin' since last spring.

That peddler sellin' farm tools guaranteed to last a lifetime didn't do much business on Squawberry Flat. Nobody around here figgers to live that long.

Us Yankees is always buyin' into somebody else's war. The Rooshans build their own and few extry for export.

Them perfassers can't hurt my feelins' by provin' that the human race is plumb dumb. I ain't hardly human.

Junior Whepley backed out of mar-ryin' that rich girl in Tarweed. He hates responsibility and was afraid she might want him to help take care of her money.

## WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 51)

(3) A probable increase in the wheat loan rate — which would be offset by discontinuance of storage payments on grain under loan.

Agricultural engineers and scientists report active research on new uses for electricity on the nation's farms and ranches.

New findings indicate that it is possible to boost both chick growth and production of eggs by radiations from a special lamp.

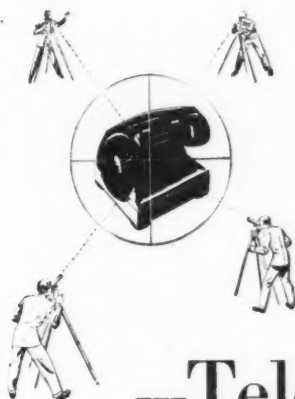
Hybrid seed corn is being bombarded with intense sound waves. Researchers think this may be a method of hastening germination.

Electric power to cure tobacco is being studied.

It may not be long when an electric unit is in use which feeds ear corn automatically into a grinder from the crib nearby.

Hay drying by new methods, employing electric power, are also under study.

# Viewed from EVERY angle



---Telephone Service  
is worth more  
than it costs!

## *Considering:*

How much time your telephone saves you---

How many steps it saves---

Its convenience to your business---to your  
everyday life---

Its real worth---if you can properly appraise  
the merit of a telephone in emergencies

**The San Angelo Telephone Co.**  
**Kerrville Telephone Company**  
**Del Río & Wintergarden Telephone Co.**



# Wool Bureau's Promotion Projects Stress Performance Merits of Wool

THE WOOL Bureau's promotion program for Fall and Winter continues to emphasize the outstanding performances of wool in apparel fabrics for men's and women's wear. In addition to regular news coverage, special surveys, and general activities of an informative, scientific and technical nature, the Bureau's program is highlighted by three chief projects directed to the specific aim of bringing before the public the story of wool as a superior fashion fabric.

## "Wool Is A Natural For Fashion"

Early last summer the Wool Bureau inaugurated a full-scale promotion for women's wear and yard goods. Under the general theme of "Wool is a Natural For Fashion," the Fall 1950 project dramatizes the four major performance merits of wool: warmth without weight; color supremacy; natural wrinkle-resistance and long-wearing beauty. Planned and expedited as a store aid for retail stores, the project offers promotion materials, and suggestions stressing performance

qualities of wool as a strong selling story for wool merchandise in all departments, including children's and men's wear.

In conjunction with the promotion, the Wool Bureau offered a series of prizes amounting to \$1,000 in Savings Bonds for outstanding window and interior displays featuring the "Wool Is A Natural For Fashion" suggestions, and exhibited for a minimum of four days. Announcement of this contest was sent directly to display directors in more than 1,400 stores in the nation.

## Men and Boy's Wear Program Expands

Keeping the public constantly aware of the performance merits of wool fabric and its fashion prestige in men's and boy's wear has been of major concern to the Wool Bureau since this organization was formed by the amalgamation of the American Wool Council and the International Secretariat in 1948.

One of the chief editorial services

backing this merchandising and publicity program is "Style News," a news and photography mat page, measuring 12 by 18 inches, and sent bi-monthly to newspapers and magazines across the country. The number of periodicals requesting this material for immediate publication is currently nearing the 500 mark. This service, offered on a request basis, is designed to fill the editorial needs of newspapers not covered by the large syndicates. A full news and photography program directed to Associated Press, Newspaper Enterprise Association, United Features, International News Service and other large syndicates is underway on a periodical schedule every month of the year.

The Men's Wear Sales training program includes sales training aids and is being used by 22,000 men's clothiers and department stores at the present time.

## "Make It Yourself With Wool"

An important project promoting the performances of wool in fashion-right apparel is the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest sponsored by the Wool Bureau and the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers' Association. For the past four years this annual contest has been aiding young women throughout the West to learn first hand that wool fabric has no equal in the creation of long-wearing, smart-appearing fashions. It has also been the subject of many news, radio and magazine releases bringing the story of wool to the public's attention.

The 1950 Fashion Show at which winners from each state will model their self-created apparel for national awards will be held in conjunction with the 86th annual convention of the National Wool Growers meeting in Casper, Wyoming, December 5 to 8.

A considerable increase in general participation and contest coverage is reported for the current contest. Thirty-five thousand copies of the 1950 contest brochures have been distributed during the past year, and 2,500 display posters and advertising mats have been sent to Western retail stores.

Two official "Wool Weeks" were proclaimed by state governors. Governor Allan Shivers named October 1-7 as wool week for Texas; and Governor Walter Johnson of Colorado set October 2-9 for observation of the wool project in that state.

This year for the first time the Bureau is conducting an essay contest in conjunction with the home-sewing project. Young women of the West have been invited to submit statements on "Why I Like To Sew With Wool" in competition for five national awards amounting to \$250 in Savings Bonds.

**Information and Education**  
Concentrating on informing the

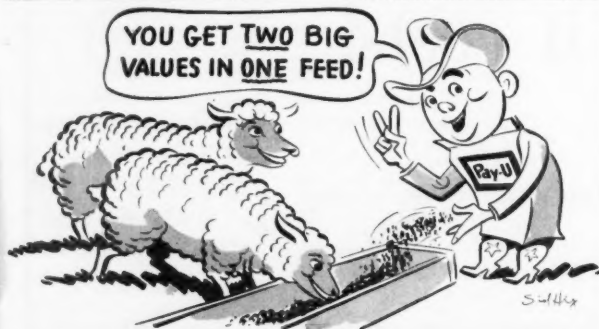
public of all general news on wool and all highlight wool fabric news of utilitarian or fashion significance, the Wool Bureau, each month, sends out a steady stream of important trade stories, educational material, fashion news, women's page features, home-maker guide material, special surveys, reports and photographs covering phases of wool promotion picture.

As a regular news service, the Bureau sends out radio news flashes on Fabrics and fashions to a list of 390 radio commentators and 116 television program directors. Fashion photographs are also sent to television stations for reproduction on women's programs.

Among "live" television shows in New York which the Bureau recently instigated was a 15-minute appearance by a staff member who spoke on the proper care of wool clothing, and a special 15-minute interview of Miss Lenore Hoffman of Cheyenne, Wyoming, who was named "Miss Wyoming" for the "Miss America" contest this year. During the televised interview, Miss Hoffman wore a white wool wedding dress which she had designed and made as her talent exhibit in the "Miss America" contest.

## Special News and Educational Projects

Last April the Wool Bureau suggested and produced a special fashion short featuring woolen and worsted summer apparel which was filmed by Pathe News Reel in Bermuda. This film, entitled "Cool Wool", carried a running narrative giving full credit to the outstanding performance of wool fabric as an "insulating and wrinkle-resistant" fabric ideal for summer fashions. The film was released for a four-day appearance during the week of April 17th to 3,500 motion pictures throughout the nation. Still photographs taken of the fashions in Bermuda and New York were published with definitive stories on "Cool Wool" in the four major news syndicates of the United States: AP, INS, UP, NEA. Additional releases to smaller syndicates and individual newspapers and magazines insured the story of distribution to literally thousands of periodicals across the nation. Designers whose fashions were featured in this promotion included Christian Dior, Clara McCardall, Pauline Trigere, Judy N' Jill and many others. A total



## Control Worms in Sheep, Supply Complete Minerals with Pay-U...

Pay-U Complete Minerals plus Phenothiazine for Sheep gives two-way results...

- Supplies all the minerals needed for body building—bones, teeth; body maintenance, reproduction, wool making.
- Aids in worm control: Rids sheep of stomach worms and other types of worms. Practically eliminates catching and drenching for worms. Reduces worm contamination of range.

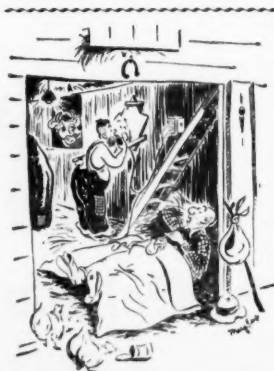
Pay-U Complete Minerals, with Phenothiazine, is granular in form... is easy and economical to feed... eliminates waste from blowing or washing. Start feeding Pay-U today and watch for the two-way results. See your Pay-U dealer or write Pay-U Laboratories, Inc., Quincy, Ill.



It Will Pay You to Feed

# Pay-U

PAY-U LABORATORIES, INC.  
QUINCY, ILLINOIS



of 80 manufacturers were personally visited in connection with the promotion.

For the summer of 1951 the news-promotion of "Cool Wool" will be continued. The subject will also be made an integral part of the Spring-into-Summer women's wear merchandising program. A survey of manufacturers is now underway and "Cool Wool" fashion photographs will be taken before Christmas.

For the Fall fashion story, the Wool Bureau suggested and produced a second film called "Tartans Are Coming," in which men's and women's apparel in authentic tartans of 100 per cent virgin wool was filmed in a Back-to-School movie short at Princeton University. The film was supported by full news coverage. Both these fashion shorts were filmed as legitimate news features by Pathe News Reel.

To date more than 80,000 copies of "Wool Around the Year," the Bureau's educational wool booklet for Girl Scouts have been distributed in America. A Canadian version of the book has just gone into its first printing of 50,000 and studies are being made to determine the feasibility of a French and Australian edition. A questionnaire compiled by the Bureau has been sent out by executives of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. to American troop leaders asking for opinions and reactions concerning its merit. Replies to date indicate unanimous approval and enthusiastic support. Results of this survey will decide whether or not the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. will design a special wool handicraft badge to be earned by the nation's scouts.

#### Science and Technology

Through its Science and Technology Department the Wool Bureau maintains constant contact with the technical problems of the mills and with the many research programs which are being carried on in wool throughout the world. Such contact work is of particular value to the wool industry because not only are wool research programs distributed over a wide geographic area, including Melbourne, Sidney and Geelong, Australia, Scotland, Holland, Sweden, Belgium, and at Leeds and Torridan in England, and in the United States in California, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., and many of the western states — but the background and primary interest of the local staffs working on these projects may be limited to particular fields. The department maintaining liaison with all these research facilities as well as with the mills can keep these groups informed of parallel work and can help them adjust their programs to serve the greatest possible range of application problems. The results of these research programs and studies is then passed on to the Wool Bureau to mill executives throughout the world. Individuals working in similar fields are helped to meet and exchange ideas.

Liaison is maintained by personal visits, attendance at technical meetings held by the different groups — the chemists, the physicists — the men working in standards, the dyers and colorists — and through news releases and the Bureau's Newsletter to Wool Textile Executives. The Science

and Technology program as a whole furnishes a two-way service of information and analysis in which the mill problems are interpreted for the information of those who control research programs, and the results of research are interpreted for the mill executives.

Certain wool research programs supported directly by the Wool Bureau and its member organizations, the AWC and the IWAs, are of course very closely observed and guided.

Meetings are held to assist research men and mill executives to become better acquainted with one another and to discuss their mutual problems and areas of interest.

#### Economics and Statistics

The Bureau's department of Economics and Statistics is responsible for the development of factual information about wool's economic position in the United States and the world. The department's economic studies are used in two ways: (1) to assist the

public relations staff of the Wool Bureau in determining the degree of emphasis to be placed on its various promotions of wool apparel, (2) in publications of the Wool Bureau and the trade press as a contribution to better public understanding of the supply-demand position of wool in relation to the general economy.

The "World Wool Digest," a bi-weekly bulletin of world-wide economic and statistical information in (Continued on page 56)



## Get Quicker Gains by Feeding CUDAHY'S *All Purpose* MINERAL FEED

Get your lambs to market earlier—with Cudahy's All Purpose Mineral Feed!

It contains over 50% steamed bone meal by volume! This provides the calcium and phosphorus sheep must have for fast gains. In addition, Cudahy's contains stabilized iodine ... plus other essential minerals.

Try Cudahy's... for strong, healthy lambs ... heavy fleece of good quality ... and a saving of feed during the flushing period.

The Blox are wind-and-weather resistant, yet "soft" enough so all your flock can satisfy their mineral hunger.

Give them Cudahy's—watch profits grow!

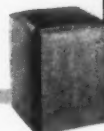
### SAVE MONEY ON MINERAL FEED!

Buy Cudahy's From Your Local Dealer!

You can save as much as \$10 to \$25 per ton when you buy from your local Cudahy dealer. COMPARE price and quality before you buy. YOU'LL SAVE MONEY!



IN BLOX AND BAGS FOR ALL LIVESTOCK



THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY • SALT LAKE CITY • OMAHA • SIOUX CITY • ST. PAUL  
DENVER • WICHITA • LOS ANGELES • ALBANY, GA. • PHOENIX • EAST CHICAGO, IND.

## LET US SUPPLY YOUR CUDAHY'S MINERAL TAYLOR BROKERAGE CO.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

## PROMOTION

(Continued from page 55)

the field of raw wool and the wool textile industry is issued free of charge to interested individuals in the wool trade, textile schools, libraries and universities. There are about 3,500 names on the Bureau's U.S. mailing list for regular receipt of this bulletin.

Among special reports prepared by the Bureau during the past six months, was a "Survey of Potential Wool Clothing Markets in the Far Western States" to be used as a basis for possible expansion of the Wool Bureau's promotion activities. Last April the Director of the Department delivered a lecture on the "World Economic Position of Wool" to a graduate class at New York University.

Articles on economic and statistical topics covering wool are regularly contributed to publications such as the Daily News Record, The Journal of Commerce, The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

# Let's Quit Foolin' And Sell Lamb

By R. J. Rich, Washington, Ill.

(Ed's. Note: Mr. Rich is a veteran feeder of many years' experience in feeding and shipping range lambs. He was recently elected Treasurer of the National Lamb Feeders Association.)

I'M 'REGUSED'. As I write this (Nov. 18th) top fat lambs in Chicago sell for \$28.50 and again lose money for the average feeder.

Just a year ago we sweated through three months of the fed lamb season and in spite of a scarcity of lamb had a 'lousy' market. Many feeders quit as they said 'forevermore'. The packers came through with the usual 'explanation'. The Eastern dressed trade

was bad and it was either too hot or too cold in Boston for the good housewife to buy lamb.

Well — let's face the facts. We just aren't selling lamb meat in any appreciable amount except to a small segment of people in our seaboard metropolitan centers. The vast mid-west just doesn't eat lamb.

I am convinced we can tap the enormous meat buying potential of this country and increase the consumption of lamb. The answer lies in two words — PROPER ADVERTISING — at the right place.

Let me illustrate with a quite recent experiment. With the help of a local amateur painter we prepared several very attractive color posters. One third of the posters had a very nice picture of two lambs while the rest of it was covered with some very attractive lettering under the wollowing caption: LAMB IS LUSCIOUS — DELICIOUS — NUTRITIOUS. EASILY DIGESTED.

This beautiful poster was prominently displayed at the meat counters of several large super markets — it could not be missed by the lady of the house as she came to do her shopping. RESULT — 40% increase in lamb sales.

The experiment was conducted in Peoria, Illinois, a typical midwestern city of 100,000 where very little lamb is consumed, comparatively speaking. In fact, the average housewife in this area associates the term 'Leg of Lamb' as an expensive kind of 'ritzy'

meat for 'high falutin' eastern millionaires. However, she does understand the term 'steak' and our further experiments here will have to do with cutting some steaks from the upper portion of the heavy legs of lamb, leaving the lower end of leg for a small roast.

No difficulty was experienced in moving lamb shoulder and chops while some of those portions of the carcass which are ordinarily considered difficult to move were ground into 'Lamb Patties' which really were delicious and sold well.

Another striking observation was that the new purchasers were agreeably surprised to learn that they liked lamb and no doubt most of them will remain potential periodic purchasers. Personally, I think too many processors have not been delivering strictly fresh lamb to the trade.

The cost of the posters used was negligible compared with the increased sales.

Having had a part in the recent Denver meeting called for the formation of a National Lamb Feeders Ass'n. and being one of the executive officers, I wish to propose the following — that the first several thousand dollars be spent to prepare and deliver so called 'propaganda' posters to the immediate point of consumer attention as above indicated. This will require some cooperation from meat distribution channels, but I am convinced it is a problem we can lick if we agree to do most of the work. It seems to me this approach gets right down to the basic problem usually facing our industry. We 'MUST SELL MORE LAMB.'

The packer, of course, has beef and pork to sell as well and he is not going to expend a lot of money promoting lamb out of proportion to the other meats. Nor will the National Meat Board do all the job for us. We must do this ourselves.

As I see it, basically our most important job as a National Lamb Feeders Association is to find an increased outlet for lamb, especially these heavy lambs with which our industry seems to be becoming increasingly burdened.

Even tho by the time this reaches print lambs may be bringing 32c, I still say we must face the aforementioned problem realistically. Let's start now.

### CUSTOM MADE SADDLES ARE OUR SPECIALTY

You can benefit by our  
20 years experience.

Complete Supply of  
Novelty Western  
Goods

For Everything Leather

## GEO. W. STEWART SADDLERY

225 S. Chadbourne SAN ANGELO, TEXAS Phone 7239-1



### Pump Handle Pete



Jensen — Your  
Best Investment

A bank is a safe place to keep your money 'till the wife finds out about it.

The little money you put in a Jensen Pump Jack will be the best investment you'll ever make. 'Cause if you're aiming to save money you'll never do it by leaving the watering of stock up to a creaky ole windmill.

A Jensen Jack will lift good clean water for only 'bout 7c a day. And it'll go on fer years — with jest an occasional lubrication and oil change.

Let us tell you more about why a Jensen is the best investment you can make. Jest address that card to 1008 Fourteenth Street, Coffeyville, Kansas. Do it now.



## JENSEN BROTHERS MFG. CO.

Coffeyville, Kansas, U. S. A.

Export Office: 50 Church Street, New York City

### Polled Herefords

300 Breeding Cows in herd most of which are Woodrow and Domestic Mischief breeding.

PRINCIPAL HERD SIRE:  
DOMESTIC MISCHIEF 6TH,  
ASSISTED BY THREE SONS:  
WOODROW MISCHIEF 2ND  
DOMESTIC WOODROW 2ND  
DOMESTIC WOODROW

Stock for sale at all times

### R. A. Halbert

SONORA, TEXAS

### COLUMBIA SHEEP

"The All-American Breed"  
Try Columbia Rams for more profits from commercial flocks  
FREE literature, write  
COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASS'N.  
OF AMERICA  
301 Black Building Fargo, North Dakota



## HOUSTON SHEEP ENTRY DEADLINE DECEMBER 15

FEBRUARY 5 will be a special day for sheep exhibitors at the 1951 Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition, President W. A. Lee announced as planning for the 19th annual show neared completion.

Mr. Lee said all sheep exhibitors would be honored at a reception at 5 p. m. on February 5, in Sam Houston Coliseum. This will be the same day that breeding sheep will move in.

Judging of the sheep will commence at 8 a. m. February 7. Supervising the sheep show will be J. H. Jones of College Station, with Guy Powell of Kerrville, assistant superintendent. B. J. Baskin of Bryan is general superintendent. Mr. Powell will also serve as chairman of the sheep committee.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lee urged potential exhibitors of sheep in both the fat market and breeding divisions, to mail their entries immediately in order to avoid the December 15 deadline, only a few days away.

Fat lambs will move into the Coliseum on January 29 and will be sifted at 1 p. m., January 30. Judging will start at 8 a. m., January 31. The fat lamb auction for both open class and club boys is set for 10 a. m., February 1 in the Sheep Judging Arena.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lee reported that every phase of the nineteenth annual exposition was shaping up better than ever before and that attendance should definitely pass the record 493,000 which passed through Sam Houston Coliseum turnstiles in 1950.

The 1951 show will again be divided into a fat market and breeding show. The fat market show—open to cattle, sheep, swine and poultry—will be staged through February 4, with the breeding show opening on February 5. The market and breeding rabbit show is an exception to the

two-show rule, with both being held starting February 6.

The horse show will again be a three-phase event, with the quarter horse show beginning on January 31 and closing on February 5. Palomino show dates are February 8 through 11. Cutting horses will compete throughout the 12-day run. There will be 150 horse stalls available during the exposition and everyone is due to be filled, Mr. Lee predicted.

A new show ruling will allow the holding of an open Palomino show, permitting owners of top quality Palominos to exhibit regardless of whether the horse is registered or whether an exhibitor is a Palomino association member.

Always of interest to visitors to the Houston show are the auctions. Six fat market auctions and two sponsored by breed associations are scheduled. Fat lambs, club boys and open class fat swine, and negro boys pigs will go under the auctioneer's hammer on February 1, fat steers and other champions on February 2, fat poultry on February 3, and market rabbits on February 9. The Texas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association will sponsor a registered Aberdeen-Angus sale on February 8 and Texas Area II, American Brahman Breeders' Association, a Brahman cattle sale on February 9.

In 1950, the six fat market auctions totaled \$243,755, compared with \$213,373.19 for the six similar sales in 1949. These totals included many new world records. Glenn H. McCarthy, Houston hotel and oilman, paid \$15,400 for the grand champion steer, a Hereford exhibited by Bobby Zane Egger, 14-year-old boy of Star in Mills County, Texas. Other high prices were paid in all sales.

Mr. Lee pointed out that separate

premium lists for livestock (sheep, cattle and swine), poultry, horses and rabbits may be obtained by writing John S. Kuykendall, Livestock Manager, Houston Fat Stock Show, P. O. Box 2371, Houston 1, Texas.

At the same time, he reported that the 1951 World Championship Rodeo would be second to none. To headline 19 performances will be William "Hopalong Cassidy" Boyd, Western motion picture, television and radio star. Also appearing will be Eddy Arnold, nationally-famous ballad singer known as the Tennessee Plowboy, and his Oklahoma Wranglers.

## PROFITS PLUS!

Mineral Feeding Pays  
with



• BETTER STOCK  
• MORE PROFITS

MARCO CHEMICAL CO. • FORT WORTH, TEXAS

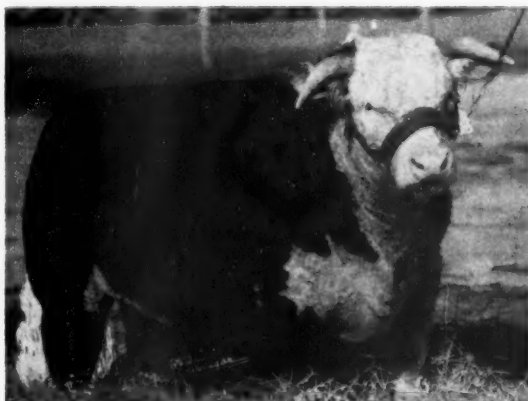
When Answering Advertisements  
Please Mention This Magazine—



## PLAN TO BUY BETTER ANGORA GOATS THIS YEAR — AND BUY REGISTERED BREEDING GOATS

AMERICAN ANGORA GOAT BREEDERS ASS'N.

Incorporated 1900  
ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS



An Outstanding Selection of Range Bulls,  
Foundation Females and Herd Bull Prospects

## 4th ANNUAL SALE Concho Hereford Assn.

San Angelo Fat Stock Show Grounds

SAT., JANUARY 6, 1951, 1 P. M.

Walter Britten, Auctioneer

53 BULLS—7 FEMALES

FOR CATALOGUE WRITE:

**CONCHO HEREFORD ASSOCIATION**

SAN ANGELO COLLEGE

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

**"I'M TAKING NO CHANCES WITH THIS YEAR'S PROFITS!"**



**DEMPSTER**  
WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT

It costs money to fatten cattle. Why risk precious pounds of beef by making your stock walk for water? A hard-working, trouble-free DEMPSTER pump will help you keep every pound of gain your animals put on—while it enables you to enjoy a host of new conveniences in your farm home. Like thousands of other cattlemen, you can pay for Running Water with extra profits from your livestock!

**This Book will save you money!**

**FILL OUT AND MAIL!**

**DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.**  
703 S. 6th Street

Beatrice, Nebr.

Please send my copy of "Running Water."

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_

**MAINTAIN YOUR ASSOCIATION — SUPPORT PROMOTION**

## **GALVANIZED STEEL WATER TANKS—**

Smooth or Corrugated—30 to 100 Barrels

## **FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE DRINKING TROUGHS**

Plenty of Steel on Hand

## **Wendland Manufacturing Co.**

30 W. Concho Ave.

Phone 6777

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

## **Stop at . . . MORRIS FEED YARDS**

Tired and travel weary livestock do not sell to the best advantage  
**PLACE YOUR LIVESTOCK IN NORMAL CONDITION BY USING OUR FACILITIES FOR FEED AND REST**  
Best of feed and water . . . expert attendants . . . both night and day

### **AMPLE FACILITIES FOR LONG OR SHORT FEED**

Livestock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City, may be billed to stop at MORRIS for feed and make best of connections on to their destination

### **CAPACITY:**

**50,000 SHEEP**

**160 CARS CATTLE**

With Up-to-date Shearing and Dipping Facilities

Good Pens; Good Grain Bunks and Hay Racks

Write or wire for complete information

## **Morris Feed Yards**

Located on the Santa Fe, 10 Miles West of Kansas City

Operated by

**SETH N. PATTERSON & ARTHUR HILL**

Office 924 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

# **Wool and Mohair Market Report**

By Sheep and Goat Raiser Boston Bureau

IMPORTING WOOL merchants and topmakers have been able to do a larger volume of business since the turn of the month due mostly to the upturn in Futures which forced higher prices in wool based on actual sales. The best standard fine territory warp wool was traded at \$2.50 to \$2.60 clean basis which resulted in the sale of top combed from similar wools at \$3.40. Tops of the same classification sold within a nickle of the same price, and high halfblood or 62s top has been traded at \$2.15.

The manufacturers of both wools and worsteds are giving more attention to the use of substitutes as the remaining supplies of wool are moved off the market because it is only a matter of time when new sources of supply of raw materials must be brought into the picture. Dealers and processing concerns handling rayon (a man-made fiber) report an increase demand each week in spite of the steady advance in prices. The fact the production of rayon is controlled has a lot to do with the market because consumers, including topmakers and woolen mills, say they could easily double up their purchases if the rayon was available, especially staple fiber.

Trade press releases this week makes special reference to reprocessed wool for uniforms. It is pointed out that more than 300 hundred million pounds of re-processed wool is available annually for the manufacture of uniforms for the U. S. armed forces, according to Mr. Jack Guckson, President of the Wool Stock Institute of the U. S. National Association of Waste material dealers. In the re-use of wool waste materials, he believes, lies a possible solution to the problems arising from the present world wool shortage. He points out that re-processed wools have all the qualities of new wool, but they are more economical in price. During the last war, U. S. army overcoatings met strict specifications, even though as much as 50% re-processed wool was used.

Demand for wool stock on the open market which includes a wide variety of re-processed fibers has continued good thus far during the month of November. Selling was restricted mostly to foreign sales though some woolen stock has moved in the direction of automotive fabrics. Domestic woolen mills have apparently covered on their known needs and show little interest in buying stock for inventory. Prices all along the line have been about on unchanged levels though certain descriptions did bring higher prices. Supplies of the finer white qualities were light, but apparently buyers would find difficulty in lo-

cating sufficient supplies to cover their immediate needs. Current reports from Korea were not as encouraging in the past ten days and many in the trade are now predicting that a heavy increase in the armed forces is necessary. For this reason, there is a broader hope that due to the scarcity of wool, government rulings will allow a greater proportion of re-used and re-processed wools.

### **Wool Market Slow**

As for sometime past, the narrow compass in which wool supplies are held has restricted trading on all domestic wool markets. Inquiries are being received with more regularity for fine territory and Texas wools, but available supplies are at a new low point. It is not unusual to hear a dealer report that despite a good call from customers they have nothing to offer. Some foreign wools were moved at new high prices, but here again unsold wool is available in supplies of only minor importance. Reports have been received of heavy imports of foreign wools to domestic centers, but in almost every instance these wools were sold sometime ago.

Contracting in the country has been slower as indications are that buyers are offering more resistance to asking prices. They can hardly be blamed for this situation, as growers' ideas of values are unprecedented in the history of the industry in this country. Growers over a wide area are beginning to quote \$1.00 flat greasy for their wools.

Scoured wools for the woolen mills have been only moderately active, but here again limited supplies have restricted trading. Some resistance has been offered by manufacturers to asking prices, and apparently fine wastes, where available, are moving freely as substitutes.

### **Wool Stocks**

Reports of holdings of raw wool show that the Commodity Credit Cor-



"I'll see the next salesman now, Miss Jones."

poration carried 277,200 pounds of Government owned wool on its books as of August 31, officials said this week, but the agency actually owned only about 90,000 pounds as of this date. Approximately 38,000 pounds of the total (mostly grease wool) was indicated to be in negotiation as this report is being released. It is said that what little wool the CCC will have left will be used for experimental and testing purposes before it is sold.

Business in domestic fleece wools on the spot or for shipment from concentration points in the country has been practically at a standstill owing to restricted offerings. An occasional sale of Delaine wools has been reported by distributors handling the best bright Ohio production at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$2.60 clean basis. Semi-bright fleeces from the middle west have brought prices close to a parity with bright wools on account of the difficulty experienced by topmakers and mill men in covering their requirements. Graded semi-bright fine wool of good staple has been sold at \$2.40 clean basis, but again the amount involved was limited. Scoured pulled wools of domestic origin 64s and up, 2½ inches, have moved into higher price brackets with sales at \$2.55 to \$2.60 and medium 56s, 1½ inches, are up at least a dime with sales at \$1.90 to \$1.95.

#### Foreign Wool Markets

Prices reportedly have risen generally, current quotations for low breds and fine wools having advanced 25% or more since the temporary drop last month in the Argentine market. Little wool has been reported sold from that quarter for United States account, although it is stated that the local industry has been buying fine wool, paying record prices, and that moderate sales of fine wool have been made to the Scandinavian countries. Low wools have been sold for the account of Belgium and English interests.

The wool market at Brisbane reported prices rising, Bradford chief buyer, speculation active with 64s fine warp and half warp wools selling as high as \$2.65. The market at Geelong has been fully firm with prices on the high side. The latest sales in Australia showed Type 55, 64/70s shafty wools in bond, sold at \$2.65 to \$2.70 clean basis. Private cables from Adelaide reported the market to be up at least 3% on fleece wools as compared to the last Melbourne sale. Of interest to the trade was the fact that American accounts were reported active and supported by competition from Australian mills and Bradford. Russia was inactive at these sales.

The market is continually rising in Port Elizabeth with about 90% of the offering at this point of 4,200 bales of wool sold. There was general competition among buyers from Germany, France and Bradford. At Capetown 3,000 bales of wool were offered and 95% sold. The market was reported slightly easier, in spots at the close.

The schedule of mohair sales at the Cape has been arranged on a basis of every two weeks. The winter and Basuto clip is practically finished

except off lots. Bradford bought everything. The summer clip is expected to be available in April. Prices quoted are as follows: super winter Kids \$1.81, average \$1.56, super winter hair \$1.45, average \$1.33, short fine \$1.19, locks 65c, super Basutos \$1.28, average \$1.19, mixed \$1.08, locks 51c.

Business in domestic mohair, that is day to day trading, has narrowed to a vanishing point. Consumers, however, will pay the price necessary if an offering is made of either adult or kid hair.

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MIRRORS — Made to Order  
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### JIM TOMSON IS KNEE DEEP IN THE KANSAS DEFERRED FEEDING SYSTEM

Jim Tomson's land is getting better each year. He has developed a sound soil and cropping program that fits his 500-acre farm. "Most of this land was quite thin when we started our soil building program and we have been surprised at how quick we could improve it," Jim says.

His program is simple enough. He analyzed his soil, applied the right amount and kind of fertilizer, and seeded field after field to some of the better meadow crops, especially alfalfa and brome grass. "I aim to keep about half the farm land in meadow crops because I have had good returns from these crops. But most important, the yields of corn, oats and atlas sargo, which are the other major crops in my rotation, have increased about 50% since I started the soil improvement program," according to Jim.

Kansas native blue stem pasture, together with the seeded pasture, hay and silage produced on his farm land, gives him an ideal setup for using the widely recognized Kansas Deferred Feeding System of Beef Production.

In addition to the calves he raises each year, he buys steer calves each fall weighing around 400 lbs. Jim winters them

so that they will gain about a pound a day. He uses silage and hay along with some grain and protein supplement. Wintered in this way, they make maximum gains on pasture the following summer. He finishes them off in the late fall in the dry lot on full grain feed for about 90 to 100 days. Jim likes his steers to grade "Good" and kill "white" because there is a broad and dependable demand for this kind of beef.

Jim is satisfied with this system because his land is responding and his cattle provide a good market for everything he grows except some of the corn which he markets as a part of his hybrid seed corn business.

Livestock and proper land use are natural companions in the hands of this practical Kansas farmer.



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Rancher Farmer County Agent Veterinarian Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer





## A HORSE HE CAN RIDE

(Continued from page 25)

Irish nobleman innocently threw the reins over the horse's neck and walked into the saddle.

Si Sheep sadly told the end of the story, "And if Old Idaho didn't stand perfectly still until he got on, and walk off like the gentlest horse in the world, then I'm not sittin' here."

### Never Rode A Mare

Uncle Bill Kellis, pioneer West Texan and for many years editor of the Sterling City News Record, relates his experiences at a roundup in the early days. Uncle Bill had some cattle and horses on the range but he was new to the country then. He roped and saddled Pied, a pinto mustang pony mare. "She had a gander eye and was mean as a one-eyed nigger, but could single-foot to the queen's taste. She was gentle as a kitten, but in one of her tantrums, she would down her head and buck like an outlaw at a rodeo," stated Kellis. Now, the average cowboys in those days would not think of riding a mare to a roundup. He held the female sex in such veneration that a self-respecting cowboy would not ride a mare to a cowcamp where she would hear the smutty language of the riders.

Kellis rode up to the roundup boss and asked to be assigned to his place to work. The boss appeared to be

more interested in looking over the rider and his equipment than anything else. Finally, with a grin, the boss assigned Kellis to help another man hold the cut. "When I reached the cut, the man came up and was so busy looking at me and my outfit that he almost forgot to speak. Then he rode to the other boys and passed the word around to take a look at 'it.' The others rode by, one or two at a time, and were friendly enough but Kellis could see they were having plenty of fun.

During the morning, a bull yearling broke from the cut and made for the main herd. Pied knew what to do and soon had the yearling cut back but the rider spurred Pied too hard this time and made her mad. She downed her head and began pitching and bawling. Kellis stated that he had never been thrown by a bucking horse and he certainly had no intentions of letting it happen before all those cowboys. So the rider gave Pied her head and let her buck to her heart's content. She stopped stiff-legged when both pony and rider were all in.

When Kellis dismounted, one of the cowboys rode up and said, "Let me ride her."

"All right, climb on."

"But I want to use my own saddle. I can't ride that kack."

The cowboy's saddle was soon cinched on Pied. He mounted and gave a warwhoop, socked his spurs and lashed her with his quirt. Pied sprang into the air like a steel spring and changed ends before she hit the

ground. Before the cowboy ever got his balance, she was standing on her front legs with her body straight up. The cowboy somersaulted into a clump of catclaws.

Pied did not run away but stopped and hung her head. Other cowboys wanted to ride her but Kellis refused. Kellis saddled his pony, gave her a good talking, mounted, and helped with the roundup. He later stated that those cowboys turned out to be the best friends he ever had. (The San Angelo Standard-Times, Nov. 13, 1942.)

### Break 'Em First

Campbell Hinde, of San Angelo, relates that once when he was working on the Blackstone-Slaughter in the Pecos country there was an old, gray, ornery-looking outlaw horse that couldn't even be saddled by any expert bronc stompers. The old horse seemed to have a perpetual grudge against all humans and many were the men who were kicked by him when being saddled and then thrown off soon after getting on him. One morning, Hinde and another cowboy went to the corral and found two horses left there for them by the wrangler and—one of these was the old gray outlaw.

"I'll just walk and pack my saddle," stated Hinde, eyeing the outlaw, "before I'll ride that."

"He's my mount," said the other cowboy graciously. "I don't mind him a bit. He never does buck with me, or even try to kick the tobacco out of my mouth."

The cowboy got his bridle and

walked unconcernedly up to the old gray. As the man approached, the old horse grew tense, showed the whites of his eyes, and got both hind legs ready for some kicking. The cowboy then astounded Hinde. He hit the old horse squarely between the eyes with a large, round rock. The horse staggered, reeled, and then straightened up. He allowed the cowboy to bridle, saddle and mount him without a bit of trouble.

"I don't ride these owl-heads," said the rock-wielder, "without breaking them first. Now this horse won't buck a bit. However, I'll admit that I had a good deal of trouble at first getting him to stand still while I hit him with the rock."

### Sheepherder Rides A Killer

Robert Maudslay, member of that lowly caste of Texans by adoption and who drove thousands of head of sheep from California to Texas, tells this one. (See Winifred Kupper, SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER, December 1945.) On one drive when near Flagstaff, he traded a crazy, showy, prancing little three-year-old horse for a nine-year-old horse which appeared to be in good condition and was perfectly gentle to handle. The trade was made at the local livery stable and, as the new owner saddled and rode away, he noticed that all hands had gathered to watch proceedings. He rode the horse that day without trouble but the next morning there was a different story. When the sheepman saddled the horse near camp, "all the latent devil" came out when the rider crawled into the

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saddle. That horse began to pitch all around the place and one jump would have sent the rider sprawling but just then the horse fell into the cook's fire, upsetting pots and pans everywhere. The rider got from under the horse, brushed some live coals from the animal's hide as he got up and mounted again, admitting later that he was pretty surprised to find himself on the horse's back but determined to stay on until pitched off.

#### "Deliberation and Delay"

One visitor in Texas gives an extensive account of his experience in riding a Texas pony. (See, Sweet & Knox, *ON A MEXICAN MUSTANG THROUGH TEXAS*.) Shortly after buying their ponies and starting on the trip, the visitor noted that the ponies moved along with "an air or resignation and languor" and thus dispelled any misgiving that they might be "bucking ponies." The visitor had noticed also that most of the ponies when mounted in the morning seemed to have spines made of whalebone and the ponies appeared possessed with "all the elements of a steamboat explosion, a high-pressure pile driver, and an earthquake, in addition to the enthusiasm of a county convention." The visitor, in keeping with immemorial custom, gave his pony a name. Because the pony moved moved along in such "a deliberate, solemn way—no pomp and circumstance about him," the rider named his mount "Deliberation."

The visitor tells his own story:

"... You could throw the reins on his neck and strike a match on the pommel of the saddle. I say you could do this, but the after-fate of that match would be of no moment to you; you would be otherwise engaged. I regret to say that I tried the experiment. I lighted a match; at least I think I did; but there was a haziness about the subsequent proceeding that prevents accuracy of statement. I distinctly remember striking the match. At that moment, however, I was fluently propelled upwards; a tornado caught me, whirled me around eleven times. As I came down, a pile-driver drove me once in the stomach, and I came to earth with that sensation that a man feels who sits down in what he imagines to be a high chair and which he afterwards thinks was seven feet lower than his estimate. I saw whole milky ways of constellations that never before existed. I realized for the first time, the dense solidity of the earth, and made the astonishing discovery that, under certain circumstances, our planet, instead of revolving on its axis once in twenty-four hours, can rush around at the rate of at least one hundred revolutions a minute. There is not in the whole range of language, ancient, modern, or profane, terms sufficiently expressive to describe my feelings, the amount of mud on my person, nor the chaotic condition of my brain. As soon as the earth settled down to the usual speed of her diurnal motion, I came to the conclusion that it was not always best to judge by appearances. I had been hasty in bestowing a distinctive cognomen on my erratic steed. He had no more deliberation

in him than has a turtive flea under the searching scrutiny of a determined woman. I re-named him. This time I called him "Delay"..."

"... There are times that try men's souls. There are seasons in every Christian's life when he wishes he was not a church member for just five minutes, that he might have a chance to do justice to the surroundings..."

The rider gathered his bruised remains, looked around and saw the festive "Delay" quietly eating grass and observed that his companion sat on his own pony complacently whistling. "Earth hath no sorrows that Heaven cannot heal." He caught his pony and rode on across the Texas prairie—for awhile.

#### As Mean as 7D Horses

All over the west the meanness of

the old 7D horses on the Western Union Beef Company spread on the Pecos has become a legend. Tarve Mayfield, foreman on the J. T. McElroy ranch on the Pecos, relates that once they brought in a carload of horses, almost as mean as the old 7D horses. Some of the boys were breaking these horses one morning when McElroy came to the pens. One cowboy was astride a horse that had been pitching until he was played out and couldn't make another jump. The old man walked up to the horse, pointed at him, and said, "little children were riding that horse when I bought him." He walked up to the horse and patted him on the nose. The horse came to life instantly, took in after McElroy, roaring and biting at the seat of the old man's pants. The large ranch own-

er climbed the fence with great agility and speed.

No doubt the fame of old 7D horses is due largely to Old Zebra Don, whose antics are described in the poem and song which carry his name. The outfit was camped on the head of the Cimarron when a stranger drifted into camp. The cowboys thought he was a greenhorn and he talked so much that the boys began to look for a chance to play a trick on him. The story follows:

"He said he lost his job on the Santa

Fe;

He was a-crossin of the plains to strike the 7-D;

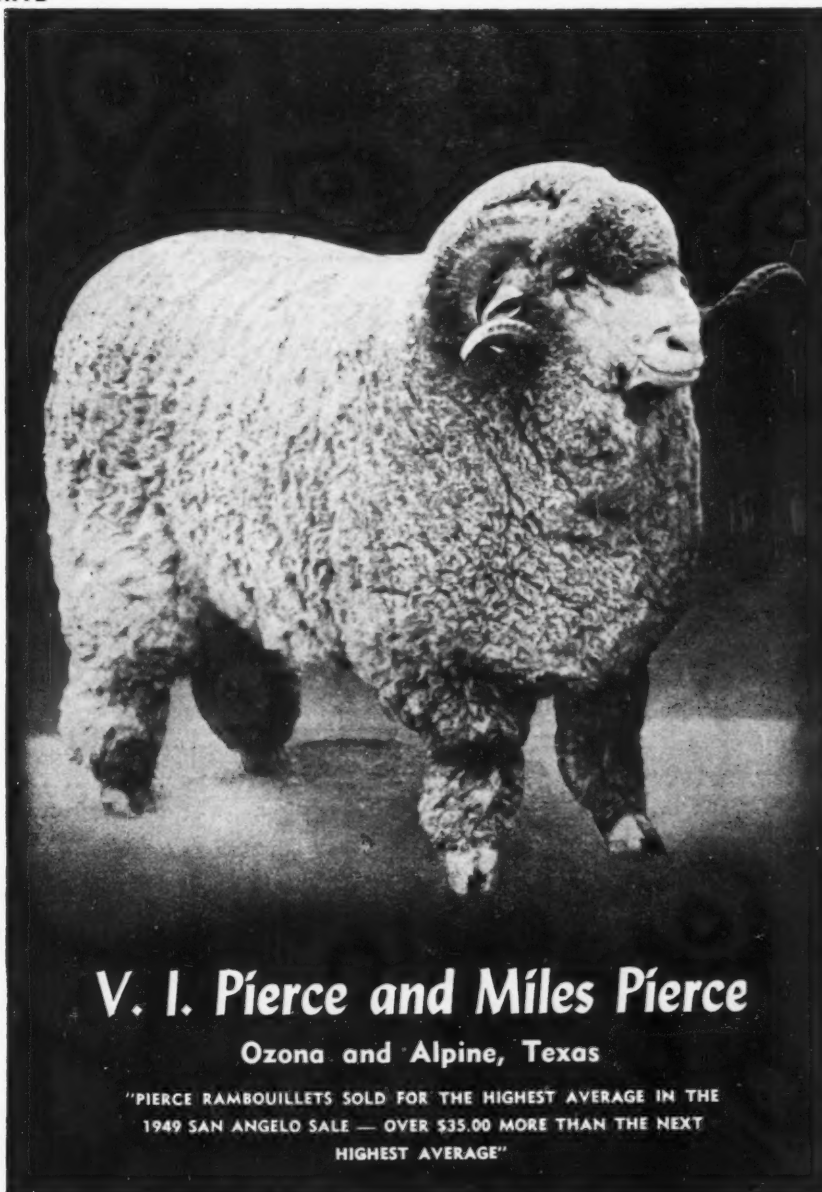
He didn't say how come it, some trouble with the boss,

But said he'd like to borrow a nice fat saddle horse.

(Continued on page 62)

## DYNAMITE

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Concho & Irving San Angelo

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"IT TASTES BETTER"

**Banner**  
CREAMERY

## A HORSE HE CAN RIDE

(Continued from page 61)

This tickled all the boys to death, they laughed down in their sleeves. "We'll lend you a horse, just as fresh and fat as you please." Shorty grabbed a lariat and he roped the Zebra Dun. Turned him over to the stranger, and waited for the fun.

Old Dunny was an outlaw that had grown so awful wild, That he could paw the white out of the moon every jump for a mile. Old Dunny stood right still, as if he didn't know. Till he was a saddled and ready for to go.

When the stranger hit the saddle, old Dunny quit the earth, And traveled right straight up for all that he was worth. Apitchin' and aballin' and havin' wall eyed fits His hind feet perpendicular, his front ones in the bits.

We could see the tops of mountains under Dunny every jump. But the stranger he was growed there just like a camel's hump. The stranger sat upon him and curled his black mustache, Just like a summer boarder, a-waitin' for his hash.

He thumbed him in the shoulders and spurred him when he whirled, To show those flunky punchers he was the wolf of the world. When the stranger had dismounted once more upon the ground. We knowed he was a thoroughbred and not a gent from town.

The boss who was astandin' round, watchin' of the show, Went up to the stranger and told him he needn't go; "If you can throw a rope like you rode old Zebra Dun, You're the man that I've been lookin' for since the year of one."

Buyers from the plains wheat country have purchased 1,300 clipped Rambouillet mutton lambs from Floyd McMullan of San Angelo and Jack Williams of Paint Rock. The sheep were raised on the Sims Ranch at Paint Rock, which is leased by McMullan and Williams. Averaging 72.8 pounds, the lambs brought 27 cents.

S. W. Dismukes of Rocksprings sold 100 solid-mouth ewes to C. M. Carnes of Floresville. Bred to Rambouillet rams, the ewes brought \$20 a head.

## RABIES VIGIL URGED BY VETERINARIANS

RANCHMEN IN West Texas are urged by Dr. Charles W. Koberg to be on the alert for rabies. An epidemic in East Texas has been costly to livestock operators in recent weeks, and has made it necessary for many people to take Pasteur treatments.

A fox killed on the Guy Burton stock farm near San Angelo the second week in November was found rabid. The disease is most prevalent in cold weather, Dr. Koberg stated, because animals tend to move together for warmth.

All warmblooded animals are susceptible to rabies. The outward evidence of the infection may show up anywhere from 16 to 500 days after the bite which causes it. Rabies is invariably fatal to animals.

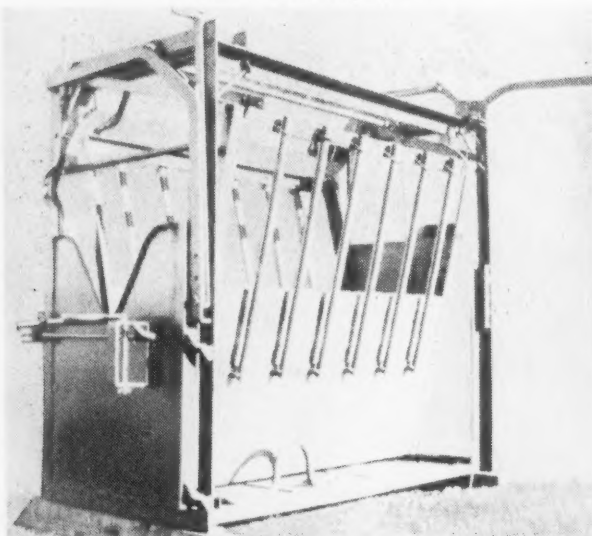
A number of cattle died in 1941 when the San Angelo area had more than 100 people for Pasteur treatments.

The greatest problem in the fight of rabies is that it is spread mostly by wild animals over which quarantines and veterinarians have no control.

Oscar Black of Ruidoso, N. M. has purchased 512 solid-mouth and broken mouth ewes from Herbert Currie of Coleman. The ewes were bred to blackface rams for February lambs and were priced at \$18.50 a head.

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**World's Best Live Stock Machine**  
**STRONG - PORTABLE - CONVENIENT**  
A Complete Modern, Universal Livestock Handling Machine  
Takes Care Of Every Livestock Handling Job, Easier, Quicker, Better

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS



## WOOL BAG SELLERS AND BUYERS

From left to right are shown Johnny Williams, Sanderson Warehouseman and newly elected vice-president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association; J. M. Wood, vice-president and manager of Mente and Company, Houston, Texas; and J. M. "Casey" Jones, Secretary National Wool Growers Association; W. B. Spear, Mente Salesman for West Texas; and Paul Lee Todd, another salesman for Mente and Company. All were enjoying the fellowship of the warehousemen get-together prior to the style show of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association Auxiliary.



## DR. BOUGHTON NEW PRESIDENT OF TEXAS VETERINARY GROUP

DR. I. B. BOUGHTON of College Station was elected president of the Texas Veterinary Medical Association, at a joint meeting of that group with the Southern Veterinary Medical Association in Dallas, November 9.

Dr. Boughton is well known to West Texans having served as veterinarian at the Ranch Experiment Sta-

tion near Sonora from 1932 to 1948.

Two years ago, Dr. Boughton was named dean of the school of veterinary medicine at Texas A and M College. Among his accomplishments are extensive work on sheep soremouth and on poisonous plants. In 1948, he went to Mexico to study the foot-and-mouth disease.

## JOHNSON TELLS RANCHMEN THEIR PART IN DEFENSE

SEN. LYNDON B. JOHNSON of Texas, chairman of the Senate Armed Services sub-committee, told members of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' that this country must build up its military might to the maximum for our economy to survive.

The accomplishment of this maximum will require the American people to face higher taxes, a reduced standard of living and will necessitate their supreme efforts to increase production as much as 75 percent.

"The United States cannot afford to keep losing men in battles against Koreans, Chinese and other Red satellites, allowing Russia to bleed us white without ever getting Russia's hands dirty," Johnson emphasized.

If the nation is to survive it will be up to the ranchmen and farmers to expand wool and food production, the junior senator said.

### KIMBLE COUNTY BREEDERS ELECT

VICTOR MARSHALL has been re-elected president of the Kimble County Registered Breeders Association.

S. F. Lackey was again named vice-president and Mrs. Roy Spiller, secretary-treasurer.

Tommie Porter, George Parker and Rob Roy Spiller were elected to membership.

### HOW HIGH CAN EWE GET?

OFFERS OF \$40 per head for yearling ewes in Western Wyoming have been refused according to Byron Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers.

An offer of \$40 per head for a bunch of range ewes, mostly young, but including ewe lambs and few older ewes has been refused, Wilson stated.

Homer Nickel of San Angelo has leased to S. L. Henderson of Barnhart 1,300 acres of land, 295 of which are under cultivation. The lease, which is for 5 years, is just west of San Angelo and east of Twin Mountains.

Henderson plans to stock with cattle and sheep. The land in cultivation is planted in barley, speltz and oats.

Joe Brown Ross of Sonora recently sold 200 Rambouillet-Corriedale crossbred mutton lambs, weighing 65 pounds, at 30 cents per pound.

Nelson Palm of Albany has bought a 5½-section ranch near Limon, Colorado. Palm owns a ranch near Albany and operated the T. W. Lee ranch near there on a lease basis for some time.

Sutton & Turner of Melvin delivered 500 solid-mouth Rambouillet ewes to Russell Hays and E. B. Pinson of San Angelo, November 13. Bred to Rambouillet rams for February lambs, the ewes brought \$21 a head.

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## PUBLICATIONS

The New Mexico Stockman, published monthly at Albuquerque by the major livestock organization of New Mexico. Read each month by owners of more than 90% of all livestock in New Mexico, and by thousands of livestock growers in Arizona, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. Carries 80 to 100 pages each issue, of news, views, pictures of men, events and animals. A horse department, too. Subscription \$2.00 a year. Send yours today. NEW MEXICO STOCKMAN, Box 616, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Gleanings in Bee Culture, a wonderful 64-page illustrated magazine devoted entirely to beekeeping and its allied subjects. It has the largest number of readers of any beekeeping magazine. Subscription price 1 year \$2, 2 years \$3, 3 years \$4. Mail orders to GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE, Medina, Ohio.

Sheep and Goat Raisers are invited to get acquainted with the Fastest Growing Breed of Beef Cattle in America—ABERDEEN-ANGUS hornless, excellent rustlers, prolific, quick maturing, easy feeding market toppers. The demand for Aberdeen-Angus feeder calves far exceeds the supply. They are fast coming into the West and Southwest. Help yourself by growing these top show winners—Since 1900 the international grand champion carcass has been Aberdeen-Angus. Free copies of the highly illustrated ABERDEEN-ANGUS JOURNAL, Webster City, Iowa, are available for the asking.

Little Scrap Books — If you need small books, in which to paste clippings, photos, etc., send for a dozen of our Little Scrap Books. Size 5 x 7, white paper, with light paper cover. Only \$1.00 per dozen. The SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RANCHER, P. O. Box 31, San Diego 12, California.

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Soil Conservation Service

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**BROOM SNAKEWEED****Description**

ITS SCIENTIFIC name is Gutierrezia sarothrae. But it is known generally as broom snakeweed.

This plant was named in part for the Spanish botanist, Pedro Gutierrez. Second part of the botanical name, sarothrae, comes from the Greek and Latin words meaning "broom." It is an apt name, for the plant's upward spread of stems looks like a broom. The plant has, in fact, been used as a broom by American Indians and pioneer settlers.

Spanish Americans commonly call the plant Yerba de vibora because snakes sometimes crawl into its shade on hot days.

Broom snakeweed is a very common half-shrub that invades ranges in the Great Plains, Inter-mountain Valleys of the Southwest, Great Basin and northern Mexico.

Broom snakeweed, is a perennial plant. It has woody roots, crowns and short stems. Many slender, round, sticky stems develop each year from the perennial base stems. The sticky, thread-like leaves alternate, first on one side of the stem, then the other. Flower heads end in flat-topped clusters. The flowers are yellow.

**Distribution**

Broom snakeweed has wide resistance to temperature. It withstands the cold of southern Manitoba, Canada, and the heat of Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico. It is found at elevations between 500 to 7,500 feet. It grows in most well-drained, salt-free soils.

It is most common in regions with less than 20 inches of rain annually.

**Conservation and Economic Value**

Broom snakeweed is poor for both grazing and the conservation of soil and water. Early settlers used a tea made from it as a stomach and intestinal tonic but even that questionable use has no economic value today.

This valueless plant is thickest on ranges on which the original grasses have been killed out or greatly reduced. It is rarely found on ranges in excellent condition. It is thickest on ranges in poor condition.

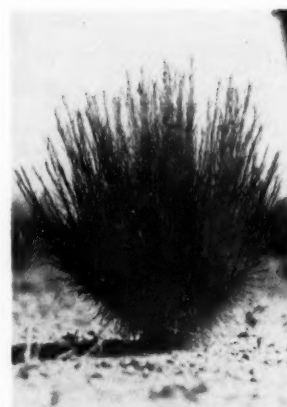
When the good forage grasses are brought back to a thick and vigorous stand, broom snakeweed declines. The plant is often plentiful on ranges made up mostly of short grasses. When there is a proper proportion of short and tall grasses, however, broom snakeweed is greatly reduced in quantity or loses out altogether through competition.

**Methods of Control**

Areas where broom snakeweed has invaded usually yield low financial returns to the landowner. Expensive control practices are therefore impractical. Proper grazing, under a general conservation plan, is usually the best way to get rid of the weed.

Other aids can be used along with conservation grazing to speed up destruction of broom snakeweed. A disc harrow can be used to good effect where there is enough perennial grass to protect the soil after the weed has been killed. In this operation, the disc harrow is set at enough of an angle to cut the weed without disturbing the sod.

Fifty to 90 per cent of the larger broom snakeweeds have been killed



*Stems of broom snakeweed often grow upward from the ground in the shape of a broom.*

where disc harrowing has been used. Cost has varied from 25 cents to \$1 an acre. Discs, however, won't do the job on gullied, steep or rocky land.

Ammate (ammonium sulfamate) has been one of the best of the chemicals tried in killing broom snakeweed. Acre costs for the chemical, however, are generally too high for its use on rangelands. If tractor spraying equipment is used, the cost of applying the spray can be kept to 15 to 35 cents an acre.

When a half pound of ammate was added to a gallon of water and sprayed on an area of 100 square feet, Texas A. & M. College found that most of the broomweeds were killed but the grass suffered little or no

## RAMBOUILLET FLEECE WINS CHICAGO SHOW

GRAND CHAMPION wool award at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago was given to a Rambouillet ram fleece shown by the University of Illinois, November 26.

Wool show judges awarded the reserve champion fleece to Warren Medina of Santa Cruz, N. M., who won his prize on a Corriedale ewe.

## ANGORA RAISERS TO GET NATIONAL PUBLICITY

IN 1951, The Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association Show and Sale will receive national publicity. The one day sale to be held in Rock-springs, Aug. 4 will be cited by the National Farm and Home Hour, a coast-to-coast radio program, which will originate from Rocksprings on the sale day.

Tentative judges were named as Armer Earwood of Sonora, for Type-B goats and Marvin Skaggs of Junction for Type-C goats. Fred Earwood of Sonora will classify the sale goats.

Premium money will exceed \$500.



*Broom snakeweed is thick on this range in poor condition. Good grasses are sparse, a condition generally found where broom snakeweed grows densely.*

damage. When the ammate strength was doubled, the grass leaves were burned but later recovered. Since grass is sensitive to ammate, only light applications can be used.

Drouth and insects also help to kill broom snakeweed. The weed's requirement for water seems to be high as drouth has a definite killing effect. Seed production is high and seedlings are vigorous, however. New stands of the weed therefore sprout up readily

unless control is obtained through grass competition.

Several aphid species of insects and a leaf worm attack the foliage of broom snakeweed. Scale insects have been observed on crowns and upper roots. Boring larvae of moths and beetles perforate the larger stems and roots.

So far, however, insects have furnished only short-time control of broom snakeweed.



During the 1945 drought broom snakeweed died on millions of acres in the Southwest. On this poor condition range in the El Paso-Hudspeth Soil Conservation District of West Texas, both young and old plants died. The stems and large roots were perforated by a white grub. After the drought broom snakeweed seedlings sprang up to infest the area again.



Sidecoats grama, blue grama and other good grasses are crowding out broom snakeweed on this ranch in the Dawson County Soil Conservation District near Lamesa, Texas. As a result of conservation grazing practices, the grasses are increasing in diameter and height. The broom snakeweed is losing vigor and reproduction from seedlings is rare.

U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service Photos

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## The RANCH HOME and News of Woman's Auxiliary

### Area 'Make It Yourself with Wool' Contest Attracts Great Interest

#### MARFA SHOW FIRST IN SERIES OF AREAS

MRS. C. L. HANCOCK, chairman of the Marfa area, conducted one of the cleverest shows of the eight areas represented in the state "Make It Yourself With Wool or Mohair" contest. The show was held in the Paisano Hotel in Marfa, November 4, and the stage was decorated like an open book, and models went in and out of the volume.

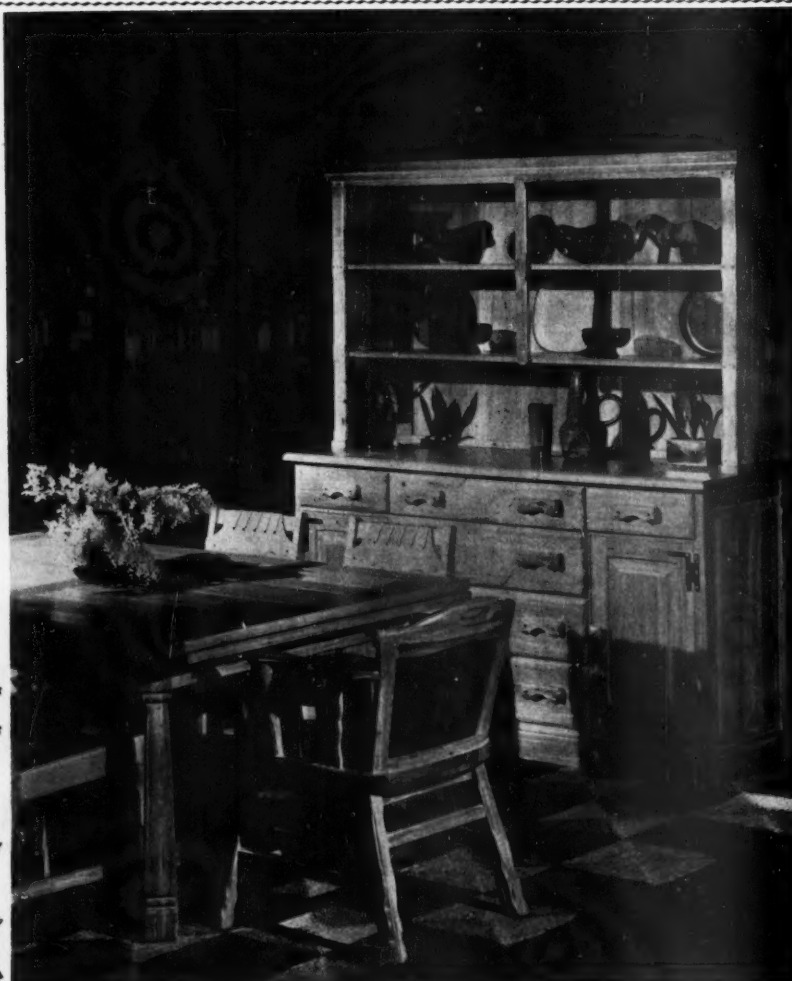
Miss Sylvia Smith of Alpine was a top winner in the junior division with a dun colored suit, 50 per cent wool and 50 per cent mohair. Miss

Joyce McCreedy of Fort Davis was the senior winner with a flame colored dress trimmed in black velvet.

Mrs. Joe Frederick was commentator for the show, and Miss Barbara Polsky played piano selections for background music. Mrs. Edwin S. Mayer of Sonora, state contest director, presented the awards. Mrs. Hancock expressed thanks to the banks, ranchmen, wool and mohair warehouses, the Marfa History Club, the Peevey Lumber Co., and the Rawlings Co. for their help and co-operation.

Mrs. Lesley O. Wray, Pecos, home demonstration agent, Mrs. John Simp-

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son, home economics teacher in Alpine, and Mrs. L. E. Howard, buyer for the Iris Shop in Marfa, were judges.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Nicks were hosts at a coffee hour for the group and guests at the style show immediately following the presentation of awards.

### FREDERICKSBURG SHOW FEATURES MOST ENTRIES

TWO AREA shows were held Nov. 6, one in Fredericksburg and one in Fort Stockton. Fredericksburg had 75 girls to send in entry blanks and 65 girls to have completed garments. The show was held in the public school auditorium and was attended by some 500 persons.

Miss Madeline Bartlett, fashion coordinator of Joske's in San Antonio, was commentator for the show. Radio Station KEVT in Kerrville broadcast the entire show which ran an hour and 10 minutes. Contestants and guests were honored with a banquet given by the Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce on the night of the show. William Petnecky welcomed the girls on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Hondo Crouch of Comfort was area chairman and Mrs. R. P. Smith, also of Comfort, was co-chairman.

Judges included: chairman, Miss Pauline Coleman of Southwest State Teachers' College, San Marcos; Mrs. Homer Calloway, buyer at Kendall-Hodge Dept. Store, Fredericksburg; Mrs. Lydia Poole, buyer for Chas. Schreiner Co., Kerrville; and Mrs. Joe Almond, seamstress, of Lampasas.

Winners sent to the state contest from this area were (1) junior division — Lucille Dollahite of Blanco, with a royal blue suit; (2) senior division — Dot Snyder of San Marcos with a brown gabardine suit, dark brown and tangerine accessories; and (3) original design — Judy Holland of Fredericksburg. Judy, a 14-year-old, was sponsored by her Girl Scout troop of St. Mary's School. She designed a brown tweed dress with matching cap. The fully pleated skirt and overhanging jumper blouse was of a slightly looser weave than flannel.

### FORT STOCKTON SHOW FEATURES MOVIE

THREE GIRLS from the Fort Stockton area were chosen to go to the Fort Worth state show. They were (1) junior division — Barbara Rainwater of Fort Stockton; (2) senior division — Sue Juan Jones of Iraan; and (3) original design — Gerry McDurmon of Imperial.

Announcements of the prize winners followed an all day round of preliminary judging. A luncheon provided by the Pecos County Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association was held at the Community House for all entries and the final style show was conducted at the Pecos Theatre at 8 P. M., November 6.

A movie, "The Broken Arrow," was shown after the style show.

Judges for the contest were: Mrs. J. Beeler, Homemaking Department, Sul Ross College, Alpine; Miss Mildred Chapman, Home Demonstration Agent from Stanton; and Mrs. Dwight Johnson of Fort Stockton.

Mrs. Frank Fulk, president of the Pecos County Auxiliary, welcomed the guests and introduced the commentator, Mrs. W. F. Moore. Mrs. Bob Walker, newly elected president of the State Auxiliary, presented the awards.

A large crowd witnessed the fashion parade of 17 girls.

### FORT WORTH SHOW HELD NOVEMBER 11

THIRTY-ONE girls took part in the Fort Worth area style show held in the Centennial Room of the Texas Hotel at 2 P. M. on November 11.

Bertram Jones was commentator and judges were C. S. Bullington of R. E. Cox & Co., Fort Worth; Mrs. Jo Ann Gray, Home Demonstration Agent in Waxahachie; Mrs. Gayle Wilson, Home Demonstration Agent in Fort Worth, and Miss Eugenia Chappel, Home Economics Teacher in Fort Worth.

Grand prize winner in the junior division was Cynthia McKeatham of McGregor, Texas; and grand prize senior winner was Mrs. Elnora Miller Smith of Gainesville, Texas.

Mrs. W. L. Joyce was area chairman for the Fort Worth division.

(Continued on page 68)

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## AREA SHOWS

(Continued from page 67)

### UVALDE WINNERS WIN AT STATE

FROM THE Uvalde area, 8 contestants were presented in a fashion show at the High School Assembly program on November 4. Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., of Uvalde and the Home Demonstration Agent arranged for the judging.

Patricia Gardner of Uvalde was the junior winner with a suit; Marilyn Gardner of Uvalde was the leading senior entry, also with a suit; and Coleen Henderson of Uvalde had the outstanding original design in that area. These three girls represented Uvalde at the convention show and came away with the following state prizes: First place suit in the junior division — Patricia Gardner; first place in senior division — Marilyn Gardner; first place in original design — Coleen Henderson.

### SAN ANGELO AREA WINNERS BOTH GO TO NATIONAL SHOW

IN THE San Angelo area, 51 entry blanks were received by Mrs. W. B. Wilson, area chairman. Completed garments included 31 home fashioned designs which were shown at the San Angelo College auditorium the night of November 14.

Mrs. Blake Duncan was commentator and John McMillan furnished piano accompaniment for the show.

Marilyn McEntire of Colorado City won the grand prize for original design in the area with a dress of muted plaid. Barbara Hendricks of Roscoe, 16 years of age, won the top place with her junior suit. Both of these girls won the grand prizes at the state show in Fort Worth, which includes all-expense trips to the National Show in Casper, Wyoming, on December 6.

Judges for the San Angelo show were Mrs. A. J. Presson, Mrs. Alva Webb, Mrs. Marle Westerman, and Mrs. Willie Mae Murchison.

### AREA SHOW FEATURES THANKSGIVING DINNER

AT COLEMAN on November 16, the Woman's Auxiliary of the Breeder-Feeder Association served a Thanksgiving dinner to about 200 persons who attended the Coleman area style show of the "Make It Yourself With Wool or Mohair" contest. The event was held in the recreation building at the rodeo grounds.

Dolores Danielson of Melvin won the junior grand prize which included a trip to the state meet in Fort Worth, with her two-piece suit of heller jersey in green and burnt orange. Barbara Tomason of Brownwood won a grand prize on her original design suit of brown tweed.

Judges were Miss Norane Fain of Brady, Mrs. Clara Gibson of Coleman and Mrs. M. M. Smith of Talpa.



### WINNERS AND WORKERS

The three grand prize winners of the Texas "Make It Yourself With Wool or Mohair" contest, the outgoing president of the Woman's Auxiliary, Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr. of Uvalde (center) and Mrs. E. S. Mayer of Sonora, state contest director (extreme right), were photographed immediately after the awards were made November 21 in Fort Worth. The girls, Dorene Moore of Sidney, Marilyn McEntire of Colorado City, and Barbara Hendricks of Roscoe, won all expense trips to the National Contest to be held in Casper, Wyoming, December 6, on the merit of the garments they created.

### AT FORT WORTH

## Twenty Girls Compete in State Contest Finals

IN CONJUNCTION with the 35th annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, the Woman's Auxiliary style show "Make It Yourself With Wool or Mohair"

was presented. The show this year featured 20 girls who had won honors in their respective areas over the state.

Three grand prize winners were

### LUBBOCK SHOW LENDS CAMPUS COLOR

THE LAST of the area shows was held in the Aggie Memorial Auditorium, Texas Tech, at 2 P. M. Nov. 18. Miss Mabel Erwin, head of the clothing department at the college, was chairman of the area, and Mrs. Lile Kinchen was co-chairman.

Participating in the show were 24 junior entries and 24 seniors.

Lubbock sent two winners to the state show: an original design by

Marilyn Jones of Garland, and a senior division entry by Dorene Moore of Sidney. Miss Jones' dress was a red wool crepe dress with a quilted skirt, trimmed in black velvet. Miss Moore, who is a junior at Texas Tech, made a hip-length boxy topcoat of brown flannel with a symmetrical yoke and three large covered buttons down the front.

Miss Moore was one of the state grand prize winners who will go to Casper, Wyoming, to compete in the national contest December 6.

selected from this group to represent the State of Texas at the National contest in Casper, Wyoming, December 6. The contest is sponsored jointly by the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers and the Wool Bureau, Inc.

Winners were Marilyn McEntire of Colorado City in the original design group; Barbara Hendricks of Roscoe in the junior group; and Dorene Moore of Sidney (Texas Tech student) in the senior division. These girls won all expense trips to the National Contest, plus \$25 in cash and lengths of woolen materials from leading mills.

The top winners and the first place winners of all groups were featured on a television show on WBAP immediately following the style show. The three grand prize winners were again presented, this time by radio on the 12:30 P. M. Burrus Mills show on Wednesday, November 22.

Miss McEntire, 17, is a daughter of Mrs. E. H. Richardson of Colorado City and is a high school student. Her dress of muted wool plaid of pale green, brown and red won the honors



for her. The dress was styled with a double cape collar outline in brown velveteen and accented with a white pique collar tied with a brown velvet bow.

Miss Hendricks, 16, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hendricks of Roscoe, and is a senior high school student. Her recognition was won on the basis of the merit in her suit. The hip-length boxy jacket was of black and gray tweed and the slim skirt of charcoal gray flannel. Her costume included a tangerine blouse of wool jersey.

Miss Moore, 20, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Avery Moore of Sidney, is a junior at Texas Tech. Her short top coat of brown flannel with a symmetrical yoks and three large covered buttons down the front entitled her

to the grand prize award in her division.

Other prize winners included (in the senior division): Marilyn Gardner, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gardner of Uvalde, \$25 prize for the 1st place suit award, a gray wool gabardine; Sue Juan Jones, 18, daughter of Lester Jones of Iraan, \$15 2nd place coat award for a bright green fleece topcoat, and Joyce McCreedy, 22, University of Wyoming graduate and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McCreedy of Fort Davis, \$15 2nd place dress award for a flame red flannel dress.

In the junior division: Patricia Gardner, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gardner of Uvalde, won \$25 1st place suit prize for a navy wool gabardine suit; Dolores Daniel-

son, 15, daughter of Mrs. Delia Crawford of Melvin won \$25 1st place dress award for a two-piece wool jersey dress of bright green and bright orange; and Marilyn Jones, 17, a Tech student, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jones of Garland, who won \$15 2nd place dress prize for a red wool crepe dress with quilted skirt.

Coleen Henderson, 16, of Uvalde won first place in the original design group. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Henderson of Uvalde. She received \$25 for her black and red pincheek suit trimmed with black velveteen. Judy Holland, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Holland of Fredericksburg, received \$15 2nd place award for a brown wool flannel two-

(Continued on page 73)

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## IT'S YOURS —

Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr. of Uvalde, immediate past president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association turns the gavel over to Mrs. R. L. Walker of Fort Stockton, newly elected president. New officers for 1951 look on. Seated, left to right, are: Mrs. W. B. Wilson of San Angelo, first vice-president; Mrs. Briscoe and Mrs. Walker. Standing are: Mrs. Hondo Crouch of Comfort, historian; Mrs. W. L. Joyce of Fort Worth, parliamentarian; and Mrs. Leo Richardson of Iraan, treasurer. Not pictured are: Mrs. Lance Sears of Sweetwater second vice-president; and Mrs. Frank Fulk of Fort Stockton, secretary.

AUXILIARY ELECTS  
NEW OFFICERS

MRS. R. L. WALKER of Fort Stockton received the president's gavel from Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., of Uvalde at the closing Auxiliary session at the state convention in Fort Worth, November 20-22.

Mrs. Walker, as the president for 1951, will have the following officers serving with her: Mrs. Willie B. Wilson, San Angelo, first vice president; Mrs. Lance Sears, Sweetwater, second vice-president; Mrs. Frank Fulk, Fort Stockton, secretary; Mrs. Leo Richardson, Iraan, treasurer; Mrs. W. L. Joyce, Fort Worth, parliamentarian; and Mrs. Hondo Crouch, Comfort, historian.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Baker of Fort Stockton, Mrs. Walker has long been active in the Sheep and Goat Raisers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker have served as respective presidents of the men's and women's organizations of the wool growers.

Members of the nominating committee included Mrs. H. C. Noelke, Sr. of San Angelo, chairman; Mrs. Ernest Williams of San Angelo, and Mrs. Leo Richardson of Iraan.

FT. WORTH ENTERTAINS  
WITH LUNCHEON

MRS. L. J. WARDLAW of Fort Worth was local chairman of the women's entertainment committee at the Fort Worth convention, and was mistress of ceremonies at a luncheon given by livestock and related industries in Fort Worth. The luncheon, in the Tourmaline Room of the Worth Hotel, was held on Tuesday and was attended by some 130 visiting Auxiliary members and guests.

Table decorations included arrangements of autumn leaves and fall flowers with bronze and yellow chrysanthemums predominating.

Auxiliary officers; Mrs. Edwin Mayer of Sonora, state contest director of the "Make It Yourself With Will or Mohair" contest; and Mrs. W. L. Joyce, Fort Worth contest area chairman; were introduced.

Women serving on the Fort Worth entertainment committee were Mrs. Wardlaw, Mrs. W. R. Hutcheson, Mrs. A. L. Wardlaw, Mrs. W. O. Shultz, Mrs. W. L. Pier, and Mrs. Charles Stewart all of Fort Worth, and Mrs. N. J. Llewellyn of Marlin.

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## Hemphill-Wells

San Angelo . . . Big Spring . . . Lubbock

## Cooperation and Organization Success Keys to 1950 Contest

THE NIGHT of November 21, 1950, climaxed the three years that the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest has been active in Texas. This highlight was the state competition style show for the home sewing contest. It was the top performance because the groundwork had been laid during the past two years and this year the whole state, equipped with a more thorough knowledge of the project, has watched its progress with keen interest and has given wholehearted support.

This year a total of 273 girls entered the contest over the state and 231 girls had completed garments for competition. This is the largest number of contestants in the history of the Texas participation in the national contest, which is sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association.

A major portion of this credit is due Mrs. E. S. Mayer of Sonora, who gave so generously of her time to the

successful engineering of this event. Not a day has passed since May that Mrs. Mayer did not make a long distance call to one of the eight areas, write a letter pertaining to the contest, or go on one of the marathon trips she made around the state. Her active campaign has benefited the wool growers in many ways, most important of all perhaps, in a retail way, in that she secured co-operation of stores throughout the state in wool promotion. She obtained support from newspapers, radio stations, and leading stores, many of these by personal contact. Her complete organization of the many contest details was the determining factor in the gigantic success of the 1950 "Make It Yourself With Wool or Mohair" contest.

In appreciation of her work, the Auxiliary presented Mrs. Mayer with an engraved silver bowl at the style show. The whole industry, however, extends a vote of thanks to Mrs. Mayer.



### A FRIENDLY CHAT

Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Byrd, Coleman, and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Chandler, Fort Worth, exchanged friendly gossip during one of the social hours of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' convention at Fort Worth. The Byrds are ranch people of Coleman County, while Mr. Chandler represents the Texas Livestock Marketing Association.

### MRS. NATIONS HOSTESS TO PAST PRESIDENTS

MRS. GUY NATIONS of Sweetwater, fourth president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association was hostess to the annual past-presidents' breakfast at the state convention.

Present for the breakfast in the Texas Hotel on November 21 were Mrs. J. T. Baker of Fort Stockton, Mrs. H. C. Noelke of San Angelo, Mrs. J. Sayers Farmer of Junction, Mrs. Worth Evans of Fort Davis, Mrs. Marsh Lea of Fort Stockton, Mrs. J.

W. Vance of Coleman, Mrs. R. L. Walker of Fort Stockton, Mrs. Price Maddox of Sweetwater, Mrs. Scott Hartgrove of Paint Rock, Mrs. Jake Mayfield of Del Rio, Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw of Fort Worth, Mrs. E. J. Holcamp of Junction, and Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr. of Uvalde.

Selling for Alph Harral of Fort Stockton, Bill Autrey of Eden, sold 600 Rambouillet mutton lambs to Tom Sessions of Brady. The lambs weighed 77 pounds. The price was 29 cents.

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### PAST PRESIDENTS' WIVES

During the Sheep and Goat Raisers' convention in Fort Worth, we found five past presidents' wives conversing in the lobby of the Hotel Texas. They are Mrs. J. T. Baker, Fort Stockton; Mrs. Marsh Lea, Fort Stockton; Mrs. Price Maddux, Sweetwater; Mrs. Fred Earwood, Sonora; and Mrs. Clayton Puckett, Fort Stockton.

## Official Minutes of the Meeting Of the Woman's Auxiliary

### First Meeting, November 21

THE FIRST session of the fourth quarterly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association was held in the Cactus Room of the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth, Texas. The meeting was opened by the president, Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., of Uvalde. The welcome address was given by Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw of Fort Worth, and the response by Mrs. J. W. Vance of Coleman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as read.

Mrs. Guy Nations of Sweetwater recommended that the plan of wool promotion now being followed by the Auxiliary be changed.

The president appointed a committee of the following: Mrs. Edwin Mayer, Mrs. Sayers Farmer, Mrs. J. W. Vance and Mrs. Willie B. Wilson to investigate the recommendation.

The resolutions committee, Mrs. Worth Evans, chairman; Mrs. Watt Reynolds and Mrs. Theo Griffis were appointed by the president.

Report of officers and committees were read.

Miss Nona Lou Greene, fashion editor of radio station WBAP, Fort Worth was guest speaker.

The meeting adjourned to attend a luncheon for Auxiliary members and style show contestants in the Tourmaline Room, Worth Hotel.

### Second Meeting, November 22

The second session of the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association was held in the Cactus Room of the Hotel Texas, Wednesday morning Nov. 22, at 10:00 a. m.

The meeting was called to order and opened by the president, Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved as read.

Mrs. Edwin Mayer, chairman of the committee appointed by the president to investigate the change in the pro-

motion of wool and mohair, gave a report of the committee.

Motion was made and seconded to change Texas' plan of wool and mohair promotion. Discussion followed and motion carried.

Delegates are to carry plans of the change to the National Wool Growers Convention in Casper, Wyoming, December 5 - 8.

The president gave a report of her work and thanks to the Auxiliary for its cooperation.

A report of the resolutions committee was read by Mrs. Theo Griffis.

The nominating committee submitted the following report:

President — Mrs. R. L. Walker, Fort Stockton

First Vice - President — Mrs. Willie B. Wilson, 1510 West Ave. J, San Angelo

Second Vice - President — Mrs. Lance Sears, 701 East Third St., Sweetwater

Respectfully,

Mrs. H. C. Noelke, Chairman

Nominating Committee

Mrs. Ernest Williams

Mrs. Leo Richardson

The report was accepted and the officers were elected by acclamation.

Mrs. Briscoe welcomed the new officers and Mrs. Walker took the chair after a few words of acceptance.

Mrs. Walker appointed the following officers:

Treasurer: Mrs. Leo Richardson;

Secretary: Mrs. Frank Fulk; Parlia-

mentarian: Mrs. W. L. Joyce; His-

torian: Mrs. Hondo Crouch.

Motion was made, seconded and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. G. R. Kothmann,

Secretary.

Bob Hurt of San Angelo delivered 921 mixed blackface lambs to Edwin Cain of Clovis, N. M. The lambs of top quality were delivered at Lovington, N. M., weighing 64 pounds. Price was 28½ cents a pound.

Hurt also shipped 1,700 head of 88-pound Rambouillet and blackface lambs from Las Cruces to the north.

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## CLINT SHIRLEY TELLS

# Sheep Story from the Hide Up ... And How To Sell Them

By Sue Flanagan

THIS IS the story of the largest seller of sheep in the world who learned the sheep business from the hide up. He is Clint Shirley, Fort Worth commission man, who bases this claim to fame on the fact that the Fort Worth Stockyards, where his office is located, is the biggest sheep market in the world. Clint does the greatest volume of sheep business on the Yards, thus substantiating his claim.

Clint Shirley was born in Bosque County, September 6, 1901, the son of a railroad man. His father, whose health was broken because of his work, advised his son against such a profession, when the family moved to Fort Worth, June 6, 1916.

Six days later, on Friday the 13th, Clint, then in knee pants, got his first job. He was a messenger boy in the hide cellar of Swift & Co. During the two months that he worked there,

he never chased a message, but sorted and graded sheep pelts and then salted them down. He had started in the sheep business from the hide up.

Two months later he was offered the job of office trailer to the superintendent of Swift, J. P. Elder. This new job was the same thing as being a "bird dog," the genial commission man recalls. The hide-cellar job paid 12¢ an hour, 10 hours a day, or a total of \$7.50 a week. The new job as office boy required the same hours but a reduction in pay to \$5 a week, but the work had more future.

As of November 6, 1916, Clint went to work for cattle buyers and tried to be smart enough never to be sent for a cow anchor, a left-handed monkey wrench or any other of several initiation tricks pulled on a greenhorn at the Yards. On this job he became familiar with every corner, every pen of this great market's facilities.

World War I came along and Clint, still in knee pants, decided it was time to get him some long trousers. Several workers at the yards joined the armies of England and France and there were job vacancies. With the influence of long pants, he got a job as weight taker. Later, following the United States' entry into the war, more and more vacancies occurred and Clint was promoted to the call department as assistant buyer.

In April, 1921, orders came out of Chicago to cut Yard expense in half and Clint figured he would be laid off. However, at that time he went into the hog department of Swift & Co. as a buyer. He was also a soap salesman for Swift. The company had a Christmas soap that was a bargain for the customers and was actually an advertising scheme. Somehow the phrase "no soap" always meant more to Clint after this experience, because a misunderstanding arose from the lather of the Christmas sales and he terminated his services with Swift & Company.

### He Becomes A Salesman

At this time, to use his own words, "I became one of your friends, a salesman."

The year is 1923, and one of his first customers was John Will Vance of Coleman. Vance, who was just starting out in the sheep business, brought 25 head of sheep in a trailer from Santa Anna to Fort Worth. The sheep were of Delaine breeding and had been soaked to the skin by a downpour all the way to Fort Worth, and it showed.

On the market that day they were only bid 8¢ a pound, so Clint advised Vance to take the sheep back home, see them through the winter; sell the wool, and then sell the sheep as shorn yearling-type lambs. By doing this the lambs made good gains and brought 14¢ a pound.

Actually, this was Clint's first ship-

ment of sheep as well as Vance's, and while the advice had been given freely, the commission man decided it was beginner's luck. Anyway, he had won a friend and loyal supporter in Coleman County. Vance told all the farmers in the county about his good fortune, and today Shirley sells about 85 per cent of the sheep sold from that county, proving it pays to get started on the right foot, or "ad-Vance."

### A Partnership Is Formed

George R. Barse and Clint Shirley formed a partnership in January of 1928 and the company lasted four years. In 1932, Clint and Harry Fifer teamed up for a four-year run in the livestock selling business. During this four years, they sold livestock cheaper than ever was known before. Ewes that would bring 14¢ to 15¢ now brought 2¢ at that time, that is, if you could find a buyer. Once Shirley sold two dozen ewes at \$5 for the whole lot.

### - And Clint Stayed With Sheep

The kill-off days of 1933 not only reduced the number of livestock on the ranges, but also reduced the income of the commission men, our story subject not excluded, because they operated on a per head basis, not on percentage. Fifer and Shirley decided that since "reduction" was in order they must reduce their overhead, so they dissolved partnership. Fifer had some boots and a big hat, so he went to the cattle side and became a cattle buyer. Clint, with neither boots nor hat, stayed with sheep and hogs.

### Shirley Commission Co. Is Started

January 1936 saw Clint Shirley open up straight Shirley Commission Co. and he has operated that way ever since. One day an overgrown sheep hit Clint's knee and caused him to walk for some time with a cane

on one side and a fence on the other. Even this, however, did not sever his relations with sheep. He was forced to turn over part of his business to assistants, so he relinquished the hogs and kept the sheep. Business increased under this division and Shirley stayed with the sheep department and started his 4-S program "Shirley's Sales Service Satisfies."

### Flying Sheep Salesman

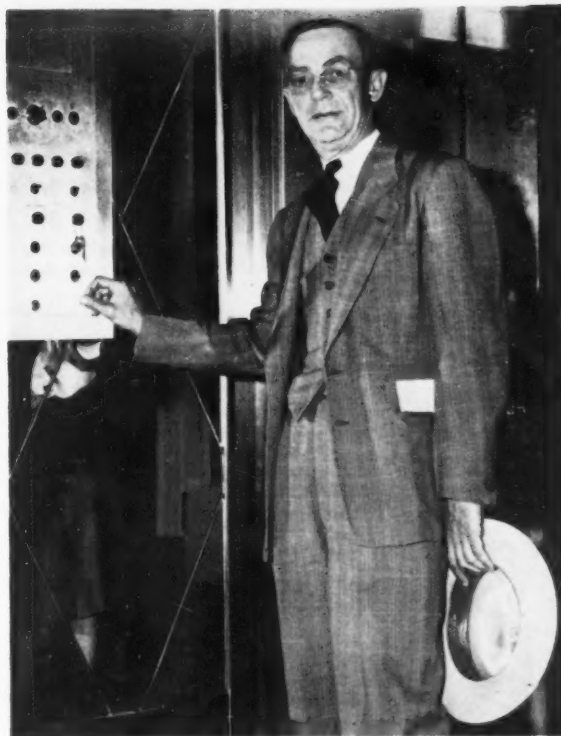
New ways to make his selling more satisfactory was a constant challenge to him, and in 1938 he thought he would be better able to serve his customers with a plane. He could fly out to a ranch in the afternoon and sort and appraise the livestock. The shipper could have the livestock en route while Clint flew back to Fort Worth that night in time for the market in the morning.

The first landing he ever made by himself was on a farm in Oklahoma, on the present site of Lake Texoma. When he landed, on his back, a farmer came running out and told him that he was the first pilot ever to land upside down in that field. "In fact," he said, "you are the first fool that ever landed here any way."

That night Clint went into town to get a new propeller and when he returned the next morning, the school children from miles around had autographed the plane's fuselage. In every place they dotted an "i" there was a hole punched in the linen. Six days after this experience, Shirley bulldozed the nose of the plane in the ground near Abilene. But he continued to fly, using as his barometer the observation, "When the birds don't fly, don't fly yourself."

He was on such an accelerated schedule at the beginning of the war (World War II) that sometimes he would get in at midnight, then start

(Continued on page 79)



## CONTEST FINALS

(Continued from page 69)

piece dress styled with tunic blouse cuffed at the hipline. Miss Holland also had a cap to match her original design costume.

Mrs. Dolph Briscoe, Jr. of Uvalde, outgoing president of the Auxiliary, awarded the prizes. Mrs. E. S. Mayer of Sonora, state chairman of the contest, introduced Mrs. Briscoe. C. S. Bullington of R. E. Cox and Co., Fort Worth, was commentator of the show, and music for the event was furnished by livestock and related industries of Fort Worth. The fashion contest which was held in the Crystal Ballroom of the Hotel Texas at 8:30 P. M., November 21, was attended by approximately 400 people.

Stage setting for the show featured the Eyes of Texas. Models entered the stage through the pupil of the right eye, walked the length of the ramp, which was extended down the center of the room, then made their exit through the left eye. The eyes were recessed in a frame which was wound with raw wool and mohair to a Texas star in the center.

At the beginning of the show, three mohair garments were modeled. These girls were not state winners, but demonstrated effectively the expert tailoring qualities of the fabric.

Judges for the state show were Miss Bonne M. Enlow, chairman, Home Economics department TCU; Mrs. Nanalee Clayton, homemaking teacher of Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville; Miss Nena Roberson with the A and M Extension service, and Miss Mary Routh, Specialist in Clothing, A and M Extension Service, College Station.

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Sheep Breeders  
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SWEETWATER, TEXAS

## MINUTES

(Continued from page 12)

Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The President then asked for reports from all standing committees:

### Budget Approved

Frank Roddie, Chairman of the Budget Committee, reported that the Committee had approved a budget of \$44,010 for 1951 and asked the Secretary to read it. After the Secretary had read the 1951 proposed budget, Frank Roddie moved that the report of the Budget Committee be adopted.

## Corriedale Breeders Set A Record Year in 1950

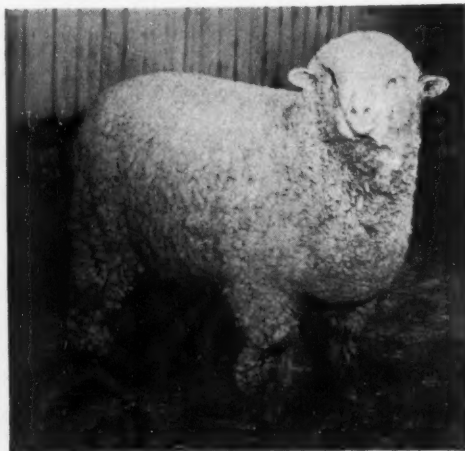


More Corriedales were registered, more Corriedales were transferred, and more new memberships in the Association were recorded in 1950 than during any previous year.

Best wishes for a prosperous 1951 and the opportunity to establish still greater records with CORRIEDALES.

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## IT TAKES GOOD EWES TO PRODUCE GOOD RAMS



## Season's Greetings and Thanks

We were completely sold out of rams early last fall. We have a good number of nice ram lambs which will be ready for 1951. We will start selling in March. Contact us before then if possible. All priced delivered.

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The motion was seconded, voted and unanimously carried.

### Kincaid Picture Presented

President Mayfield then presented a portrait of T. A. Kincaid, Sr., to J. M. Jones, Texas A and M College. The picture will hang in the Texas A and M Animal Industries Building.

### Directors

Fred Earwood, Chairman of the Committee of 5 to Select the 1951 Directors, submitted the following for approval:

Dick Alexander, John Alexander, R. N. Allen, Jack Allison, Marcus Auld, Ferris Baker, J. T. Baker, W. E. Barr, Aubrey L. Baugh, George Beck, Alvis Belcher, Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Clifton Brooks, Herbert Brown, Mark L. Browne, Duke Bryson, Stanton Bundy, Jr., Jack Canning, Charles C. Canon, Robert Cauthorn, Virgil Cauthorn, John P. Claassen, Tom Collins, David Combs, R. R. Coreth, Gully Cowser, John L. Crouch, Harry Curtis, W. R. Cusenbary, James L. Daniel, J. T. Davis.

Aubrey DeLong, R. W. DePuy, S. W. Dismukes, O. D. Doolay, Walter G. Downie, T. L. Drisdale, J. V. Drisdale, Gail Dudley, J. C. Duncan, Sr., Fred T. Earwood, Arthur Eichenlof, T. W. Epperson, Worth Evans, Albert Fallin, Sayers Farmer, Horace Fawcett, R. B. Ferguson, W. J. Fields, Jr., Frank Fulk, Roger Gillis, W. H. Glimp, Fred W. Hall, Arthur Haral, R. H. Harris, S. A. Hartgrove, Scott Hartgrove, Arthur Henderson, Raymond Hicks, J. E. Hill.

R. W. Hodge, C. T. Holekamp, Harry Holt, Henry Horn, Fred Horner, Bryan Hunt, Pat Jackson, E. V. Jarrett, Frank Jones, Scott Keeling, T. A. Kincaid, Jr., T. A. Kincaid, Sr., G. R. Kothmann, J. W. Lawhorn, Jr., Marsh Lea, Charles E. Long, J. B. McCord, E. F. McEntire, P. K. McIntosh, J. O. McLerran, C. D. McMillan, Floyd McMillan, Jimmie Maddox, J. Price Maddox, Gilbert Marshall, Jimmie Martin, Russell Martin, E. S. Mayer, Sol Mayer.

J. C. Mayfield, Stanley Mayfield, M. O. Means, Ed L. Means, Jr., Len M. Mertz, Penrose Metcalfe, Buster Miller, Jimmy Mills, Frank Montague, Thomas Morris, Guy Nations, H. F. Neal, B. B. Noelke, H. C. Noelke, Jr., H. M. Noelke, Oscar Neunhoffer, Jimmy Pate, Jim Peril, Walter Pfleger, V. I. Pierce, Virgil J. Powell.

Leonard Proctor, Clayton Puckett, Felix Real, Jr., Watt Reynolds, Jr., Jack Richardson, Leo Richardson, Ray Ridenhower, Jimmy Rieck, Frank Roddie, Pat Rose, Jr., Joe B. Ross, Foster Rust, David Schmidt, Charles Schreiner, L. A. Schreiner, Lance Sears, E. G. Sieker, Rodolf Stewardson, Gordon Stewart, Adolf Stieler, Smith, John E. Sorell, L. M. Stevens, W. T. Eugene Stieler, S. L. Stumberg, Jr.

S. L. Stumberg, Sr., W. R. Stumberg, J. O. Taylor, Noble Taylor, John Treadwell, R. M. Thomson, Jr., J. W. Vance, Joe N. Vander-Stucken, J. D. Varga, Homer Walker, R. L. Walker, C. B. Wardlaw, L. J. Wardlaw, G. R. White, F. H. Whitehead, W. B. Whitehead, Elbert Whitfield, W. J. Wilkinson, John T. Williams, Ed Willoughby, Ray W. Willoughby, Adam Wilson, B. E. Wilson, Willie B. Wilson, Ray F. Wyatt.

Fred Earwood moved that the list of Directors as read be approved by acclamation. The motion was seconded, voted and unanimously carried.

H. C. Noelke, Jr., Chairman of the College, Research and Extension Committee, reported that they had met and had turned their resolutions over to the Resolutions Committee.

President Mayfield then introduced Dr. V. J. Young who told of the progress the Department of Range and Forestry, Texas A and M College, had made during the four years of its existence.

Fred Earwood, Chairman of the Wool and Mohair Committee, reported that they had no problems at this time, but that a resolution had been submitted to the Resolutions Committee.

Johnny Williams, Warehouse and Dues Committee, reported that the warehouses had done very well this year in collecting dues and that a resolution had been submitted to the Resolutions Committee.

### Australian Lamb

Ray Willoughby, Lamb Committee, reported that foreign markets, i. e., Australia and New Zealand, were shipping in a thousand tons of frozen lamb carcasses which they can sell at 35c a pound and pay the duty. "The people handling these carcasses have

## SHEEP & GOAT RAISER

indicated they can sell at about 40c a pound, which would ruin us. There is a gentleman's agreement that when these carcasses come in that they will be put in the hands of people who can keep them and they will not be put on the market at a price lower than we can sell domestic lamb. It is generally agreed that the best way to cause competition is to raise trouble. The best thing now is to go on record as approving what they have done and if the time comes when the carcasses are offered for sale, then we need to do something."

Willoughby also mentioned the United States Livestock Sanitary Association which has been in existence for 84 years. Individuals of the industry are eligible for membership and he urged the members of this Association to join because it would be worth their while.

Edwin Mayer, Chairman of the Livestock Theft Committee, reported that the Committee had decided to put the same resolution that was passed by the Board of Directors of Coleman before the Convention.

Vic Pierce, Predatory Animal Committee, reported that a resolution had been submitted to the Resolutions Committee.

Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Legislative Committee, reported that his committee had worked with the other committees during the year on items that were legislative in nature.

President Mayfield asked for a report from the General Resolutions Committee.

### Resolutions

Frank Roddie, Vice-Chairman, read the following resolutions:

1. To: John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C. — We respectfully urge your influence to prevent any further decrease in tariff rates on wool or mohair. It was pointed out to the Nation a number of years ago that reductions in tariff and other Government regulations would seriously hamper the sheep and wool business. This is borne out by the recent drastic decrease in sheep numbers and wool and mohair production and the critical situation these industries are now in which vitally effect the military preparedness program. Any further decrease in tariff rates or any further regulations on the part of the Government will aggravate the situation rather than improve it. Such action tends to demoralize the wool and mohair growers and will further adversely effect the long time program of rebuilding sheep and goat numbers. We urge your serious consideration of this problem.

2. Predatory Animal — Whereas the Predatory Animal Control Division of the Livestock Sanitary Commission, in conjunction with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is accomplishing very effective work in the control of predatory animals with the resources available to these agencies but is handicapped by lack of men which sometimes results in serious losses to sheep, goat, cattle and poultry raisers before hunters can be made available,

Therefore, be it resolved that the



Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association go on record as heartily endorsing the work of the agencies mentioned above and recommend that the Texas Legislature at its coming session, increase the number of State employed hunters from the present seventy to at least eighty and provide adequate funds for the payment of cost of their official transportation and for the purchase of necessary equipment.

3. **Livestock Theft** — The Livestock Theft Committee strongly urges all growers to brand their sheep. Positive identification of animals in court is necessary in order to convict a thief and without it, there is not much use in even bringing the suspect to trial. Juries are prone to acquit unless identification is positive beyond any reasonable doubt and this is as it should be. Therefore, the importance of being able to identify your sheep to the satisfaction of the jury is paramount.

We urge our members to refrain from asking to be excused from jury duty except in the most extreme cases. (Continued on page 76)

## GRAZINGS

(Continued from page 7)

question "Can our nation survive — our way of life — survive the challenge that has been thrust upon it by the Communists?" He deplored a policy of compromise and retreat and advocated preparedness and determination to face quickly the show-down with the nation's enemies.

Thus practically every speaker on the program in the recent meeting of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association emphasized the uneasiness of the ranch people and of those associated with them in the critical situation brought on by foreign intervention and apparent inept leadership in Washington.

With fair prices for livestock, a modicum of government red tape and intervention, and normal weather conditions the ranchmen assured each other that they would and could produce meat and fabric for the nation's people and the nation's fighting men. This, basically, was the great resolve of those leaders in the ranch industry who made the thirty-fifth annual convention a success. The question in the minds of all in attendance was and still is "do we have capable leaders in Washington and when can we expect a clear and reasonable outline of our foreign and domestic problems?"

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## J. B. ROSS HEADS GOAT BREEDERS

AT THE 51st annual meeting of the American Angora Goat Breeders Association in Rocksprings, November 14, Joe Brown Ross of Sonora was elected president. Ross is already president of the Texas Angora Goat Breeders Association.

Mrs. T. L. Taylor of Rocksprings was renamed secretary-treasurer.

At the meeting, James A. Gray of San Angelo, with the A&M Extension Service, suggested plans for modernizing show standards for Angora goats. The present show scorecard for goats, which has been in use about 20 years, places too much emphasis on the goat's hair.

The group voted to set up a committee to work with Gray on a new scorecard for next year's shows.

Oscar Carpenter of the Sonora Experiment Station emphasized the value of goat raising in conjunction with brush clearing.

"The first thing a man ought to do after he gets some brush knocked down is to go out and buy some goats to help keep that brush down," he said.

Eighteen new members have been added to the association this year. Registrations of Angora goats showed an increase over the same period last year, Mrs. Taylor said. This year 4,256 head were registered and 1,043 transferred, as compared with 3,454 registered and 1,047 transferred at this time last year.

## NEW MEXICO RANCH SELLS

DR. F. T. McINTIRE sold his ranch in Catron County, New Mexico, known as the Mangas Ranch, on Dec. 2, 1950 to L. M. Lockhart, Lynn Lockhart, and R. L. Sharp.

The new purchasers have been given possession of the ranch and have already started operations.

The country is a 60-section ranch with approximately one-third deeded land and two-thirds State and Taylor lease.

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## MAGAZINE SURVEY ON MOHAIR CLIP

A SURVEY made recently by the Sheep and Goat Raiser magazine concerning the 1950 mohair clip tonnage revealed the following figures based on information from 37 warehouses in the state.

Actual tonnage stored in these warehouses amounted to 3,075,869 pounds of 1950 spring clip. No mohair remains in the warehouses.

An average estimate, derived from the warehousemen's speculations on the total spring clip was 4,485,714 pounds.

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## DELAINE RAMS

Have another shipment of coming yearling rams down this month and they can be seen in El Paso. If you are looking for some real stud rams it will pay you to see these. I just sold 100 head to a party in Mexico and he buys the good ones. Lots of them were stud rams.

### C. F. MORSE

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS



### GRAVE WOOL SITUATION PONDERED

J. M. Jones, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Texas A. & M., College Station, Texas, L. M. Stevens, Lometa warehouseman and ranchman, and C. J. Fawcett, Manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, Boston, discuss serious aspects of the world-wide wool situation. Mr. Fawcett had just completed one of the key speeches of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association program.

## MINUTES

(Continued from page 75)

You never know when a theft case will be called for trial. If you remain on the panel, subject to duty, you are in a position to aid in having a fair trial. We must have high class men on juries as one step in combating theft.

We are opposed to the suspended sentence. We realize, however, that it is law and most likely will remain so. So, we respectfully ask judges and prosecutors to use the law sparingly and never invoke it except in the case of the very young or in very unusual cases.

We recommend that the Secretary of the Association proceed to develop a plan for brand inspection at all stockyards where sheep are traded in quantities, such plan to be self-sustaining financially or nearly so, to cooperate with the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and that suitable records be kept that will aid in identifying and tracing stolen sheep.

4. Processed Mexican Labor — There is a definite need for a certain type of labor on Texas ranches for which it is impossible to find native Americans to fill. For several years past this need has been very well supplied by Mexican Nationals brought into this country by contract with the Mexican Government. This labor being more familiarly known as processed laborers.

It is a definite fact that this processed labor does not displace American labor of any kind because it is most difficult and at times impossible to find Americans who want to do the type of work involved.

We, therefore, urge the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Services to use its best efforts to continue the arrangements with the Mexican Government whereby the so-called processed Mexican

laborers are brought into this country. We request that we be notified in as far in advance as possible of any contemplated changes in the contracts or in the process used in bringing in these laborers. We furthermore offer our services if we can be of any assistance to the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Services in amending the contracts or in improving the processing system in any manner.

5. College, Research and Extension — This Association in recognition of the importance of proper range management practices and in appreciation of the work done by the Department of Range and Forestry, Texas A and M College, recommend that the President appoint a committee of three men to serve on an advisory Committee to the Head of the Department.

6. Wool and Mohair Marketing — "Production for Defense" is the theme of the livestock industry and only through free enterprise and individual initiative can increased production of wool and lamb be accomplished.

Government controls and regulation as applied by O.P.A. proved disastrous to the sheep industry and to our Government in this National emergency. Controls and price regulations decreased production and produced black markets.

The domestic sheep industry is just now showing signs of recovery through increased numbers. This is no time to regulate by Government control an industry so vital to our National defense.

7. Commendation to the Wool and Mohair Warehouses — Since the reorganization of this Association fifteen years ago the wool and mohair warehouses have played a very important part in its operation by acting as its dues collecting agency.

For the year 1950 these warehouses collected and sent to the Association office the largest sum ever collected in one year.

We commend the Texas Wool and Mohair Warehouses for their cooperation in the past and ask for their continued cooperation in the future.

8. Appreciation — The hospitality, the friendliness and the open arms that makes Fort Worth what it is in the minds of all West Texans has again been very much in evidence during this 35th Annual Convention.

To the Fort Worth Banks and the livestock and related industries, more particularly the livestock commission firms, the packing plants, the livestock finance companies, the livestock feed companies, the livestock serum companies and the stock yards, more aptly described as "Our Hosts" we say "Thank You" for a wonderful time.

Frank Roddie moved the adoption of the resolutions as read. Harry Curtis seconded the motion, and it was voted and unanimously carried.

### Frank Roddie Named President

President Mayfield then opened the convention floor for the election of officers.

Harry Curtis nominated Frank Roddie for President. Ray Willoughby seconded the nomination. Russell Martin moved that nominations cease and

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

HAROLD ROGERS, MGR.

RICHARD COX, SEC. & TREAS.

DIAL 3113

that Frank Roddie be nominated by acclamation. The motion was seconded, voted and unanimously carried.

Frank Roddie, the new president, expressed his appreciation of the honor of being elected to serve the Association for the coming year and asked for the support and guidance of the entire membership.

President Roddie then asked for nominations for first vice-president.

#### Johnny Williams Elected Vice-President

Steve Stumberg nominated Johnny Williams. Jake Mayfield seconded the nomination and it was voted and unanimously carried.

Frank Roddie asked for nominations for second vice-president.

#### Penrose Metcalfe Named Second Vice-President

Edwin Mayer nominated Penrose Metcalfe for second vice-president. Horace Fawcett and Price Maddox seconded the nomination. Oscar Neunhoffer moved that nominations cease and that Penrose Metcalfe be nominated by acclamation. The motion was seconded, voted and carried.

The next order of business was the selection of the next convention city.

#### El Paso Named Convention City

Woody Wilson, El Paso, invited the group to come to El Paso for their 1951 convention. Horace Fawcett seconded the invitation to El Paso. Edwin Mayer moved that the invitation be accepted to go to El Paso. It was seconded, voted and carried.

Ray Willoughby then put in a bid for San Angelo to be the Convention City for 1952.

President Roddie reappointed the Sheep Sanitary Committee which was composed of Penrose Metcalfe, Chairman, Fred Earwood, Victor Pierce, Steve Stumberg and Dolph Briscoe, Jr.

The 1950 Convention was adjourned by President Roddie at 4:00 P. M., December 22, 1950.

### FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE FIRST quarterly meeting of the 1951 Board of Directors was called to order by President Roddie at 4:10 P. M., November 22, 1950.

The following directors were present:

Dick Alexander, John Alexander, R. N. Allen, Jack Allison, J. T. Baker, W. E. Barr, George Beck, Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Mark L. Browne, Duke Bryson, Stanton Bund, Jr., Jack Canning, Charles C. Canon, Tom Collins, Davis Combs, John L. Crouch, Gully Cowser, Harry Curtis, W. R. Cusenberry, J. T. Davis, Aubrey DeLong, S. W. Dismukes, O. D. Dooley, J. C. Duncan, Sr., Fred T. Earwood, Arthur Eichenloft, Worth Evans, Sayers Farmer, Horace Fawcett.

Frank Fulk, W. H. Glimp, S. A. Hartgrove, Scott Hartgrove, Raymond Hicks, C. T. Holkamp, Harry Holt, Henry Horn, Frank Jones, Scott Keeling, G. R. Kothmann, J. W. Lawhon, Jr., Marsh Lea, J. B. McCord, E. F. McEntire, P. K. McIntosh, Floyd McMullan, J. Price Maddox, Russell Martin, E. S. Mayer, J. C. Mayfield, Ed L. Mears, Jr., Penrose Metcalfe, Guy Nations, H. C. Noelke, Jr., Oscar Neunhoffer, Jim Peril, Rollie Peril, Walter Pfluger, V. J. Pierce.

Clayton Puckett, Watt Reynolds, Jr., Leo Richardson, Ray Ridenhower, Jimmy Rieck, Frank Roddie, Foster Rust, David Schmidt, E. G. Sieker, Rodolf Smith, John E. Sorell, L. M. Stevens, Gordon Stewart, Adolf Stieler, Eugene Stieler, S. L. Stumberg, Sr., Noble Taylor, John Treadwell, R. M. Thomson, Jr., J. W. Vance, R. L. Walker, L. J. Wardlaw, G. R. White, Elbert Whitfield, John T. Williams, Ed Willoughby, Ray W. Willoughby, Willie B. Wilson, Ben F. Wyatt.

Edwin Mayer made an announcement that all those who would like to

charter a plane to fly to Casper, Wyoming, for the National Wool Growers Convention, see either the Secretary or him after the meeting.

President Roddie then asked for the selection of the next board meeting city.

#### Bandera Selected Director Meeting Site

Raymond Hicks invited the Board of Directors to meet in Bandera. Sayers Farmer seconded the invitation. Oscar Neunhoffer moved that the Board of Directors go to Bandera for the next meeting. The motion was seconded, voted and unanimously carried.

Edwin Mayer moved that \$10,000 of the Association's surplus funds be invested in good, safe bonds. Fred Earwood seconded the motion and it was voted and unanimously carried.

President Roddie reappointed Ernest Williams as Secretary. It was seconded, voted and carried.

Harry Curtis moved that the meeting adjourn. The motion was seconded, voted and carried. The meeting adjourned at 4:20 P. M.

J. B. YOUNG  
President

C. E. ALLEN  
Vice-President

C. C. MARRETT  
Sec'y-Treas.

C. G. HADLEY  
Vice-President

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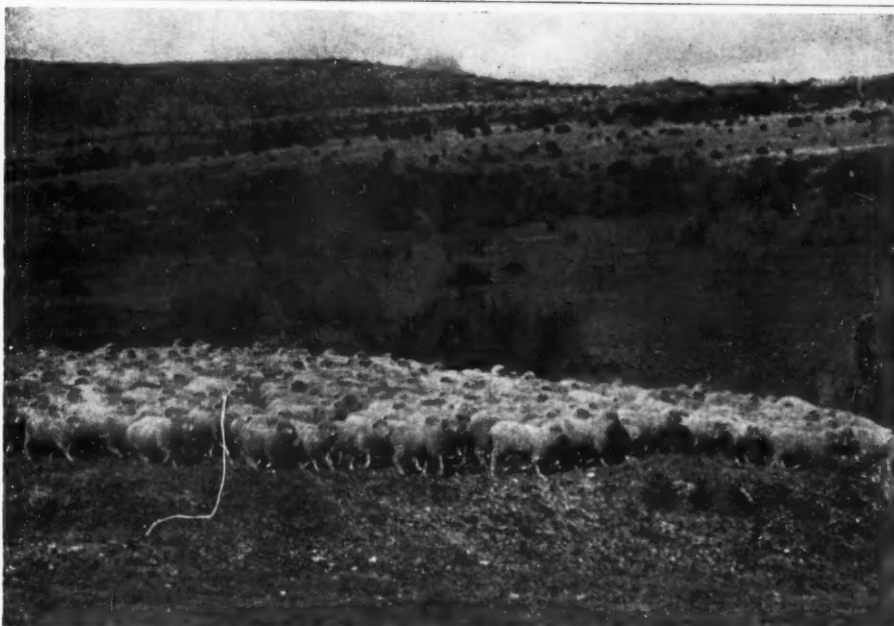
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L. S. R. CLARKE, Mgr.  
Uvalde, Texas

**TEXAS**  
PHIL LANE, Mgr.  
San Angelo

**COLEMAN**  
J. C. MARSHALL, Mgr.  
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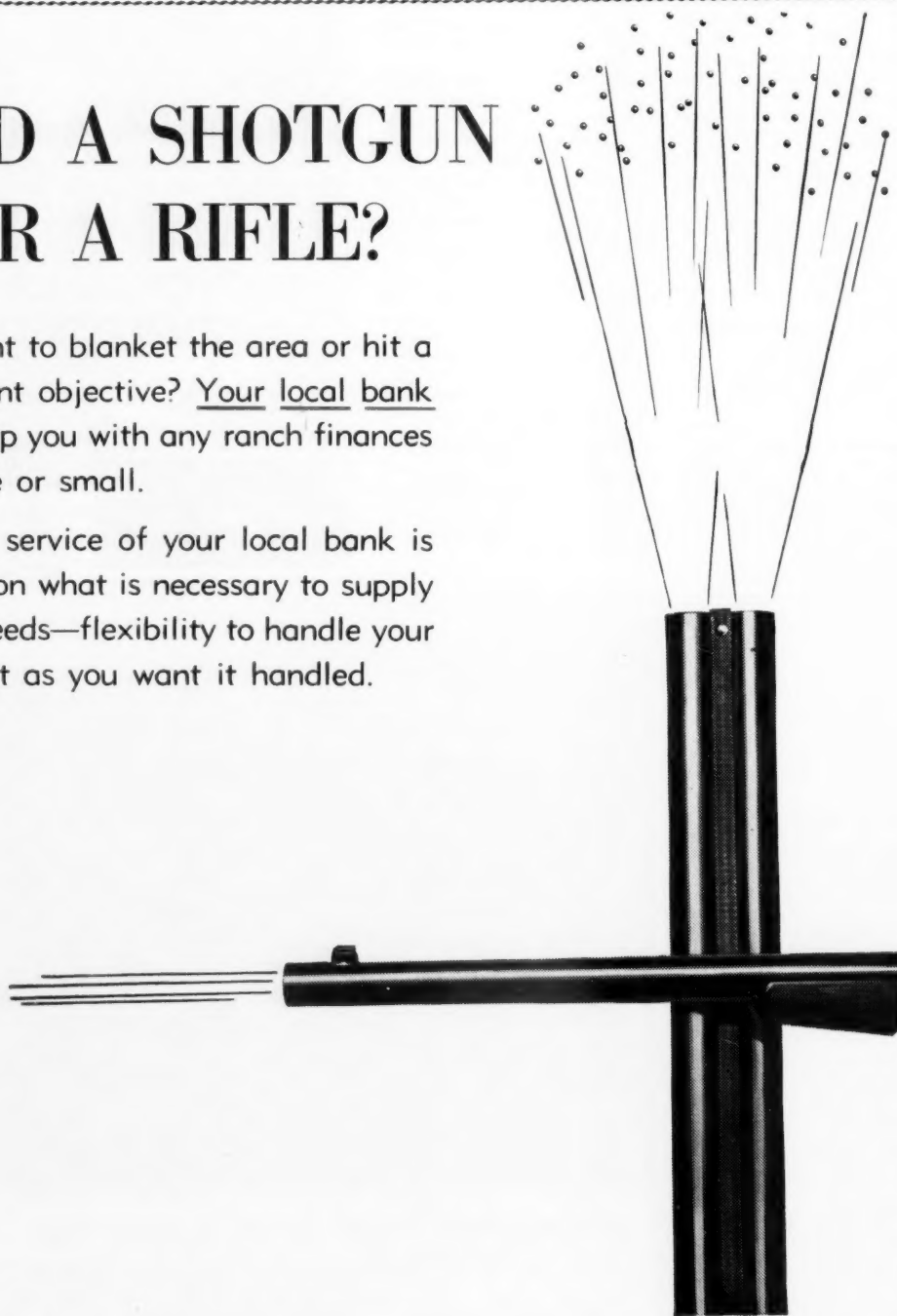
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THE PECOS COUNTY STATE BANK,  
Fort Stockton

MEMBERS FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

## CLINT SHIRLEY

(Continued from page 73)

out again at 2 A. M. This didn't get him, but government regulations did, and civilian planes were grounded at night for the duration.

He sold his plane, figuring later to get one more adaptable to his needs when the restrictions went off. But with cars today, he finds he can render almost the same fast service to his customers.

### He Buys A Farm

The farming phase was added to the life of the energetic individual, now king of the sheep sellers, in 1941. For eight years he had some farming experience, feeding out lambs, etc., on some land he bought near Fort Worth. This made him see two sides of the selling business, and several sides of the farming business. He learned what the customers had to put up with and had more understanding for their problems. He made no money on the venture, but from the experience standpoint he was "a hellolot better off."

### He Makes A Record

Records of all livestock shipments for years back show that about one out of every 7½ shipments to the Fort Worth Yards are billed Shirley. There are 42 commission firms operating there at the present time.

From the time he started as a commission man to 1950, Clint Shirley

has handled over 170,000 shipments of livestock, and has averaged 10,000 different shippers each year. Many of these shippers developed into Shirley customers of 23, 20 and 15 years' standing.

During the last 10 years, Shirley sold just short of 3,000,000 sheep, 400,000 cattle and 400,000 hogs, or some \$55,000,000 worth of livestock. Had prices been what they are today, the total value would have exceeded \$100,000,000.

Clint, who jokes with no provocation at all, says, "We only ask of shippers there must be one head in the shipment before we render our services." The reason for that is that once he was asked to sell half a beef. He replied that when he went in the butcher business he would, but until then the requirement would be a minimum of one head before he would be interested as a commission man.

Actually Shirley was 14 when he started up the sheep business ladder — by lying about his age he was 16. Now, at 49, with the help of Don Ryon he can do more work than many younger men.

In these nearly 35 years on the Yards he has seen at least two generations of youngsters come up in the livestock world. A great believer in the youth of the country, Shirley gives generously to all worthy causes in its behalf. When a boy comes with his father to the Yards, Clint sees to it that the boy gets a thorough picture of the way in which animals are handled there. Nine times out of 10,

that boy becomes a Shirley customer when he wears his father's boots.

Clint and Mrs. Shirley have been married 26 years and have lived in Fort Worth during that time.

In the years he has served the in-

dustry, his customers have added many more words to his 4-S slogan, such as "Steers, Stock, Swine and Sheep Still Satisfy after Several Seasons," Shirley says, "If you can't convince — confuse."

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1. Small, smooth heads . . . LESS TROUBLE AT LAMBING TIME.
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3. Open face . . . NO WOOL BLINDNESS.
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Happy New Year  
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FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS

## In Memoriam

### M. H. WITT

M. H. WITT, 73, Runnels county farmer and ranchman died November 14 in a San Angelo hospital.

He was married in the year 1900 and moved to Runnels County at that time.

His widow survives as do two sons: M. H. Witt and H. O. Witt both of San Angelo; four daughters, Mrs. T. N. Rhodes of Little Rock, Mrs. M. M. Luckett of Kerrville, Mrs. R. R. Merrill of Winters and Mrs. Fred Coffey of Winters; four brothers, Henry Witt of Littlefield, Fate Witt of Bakersville, Calif., George Witt of Tucson, Ariz., and Calvin Witt of Littlefield; five sisters, Mrs. Mary Moore of Childress, Mrs. Eva Ball of Little Rock, Mrs. S. P. Middlebrooke of Littlefield, Mrs. Maggie Dellamator of Wichita Falls and Mrs. Josie Wyrick of Corsicana; 23 grandchildren and 19 great-grandchildren.

### MRS. C. L. MEADOR, SR.

MRS. C. L. MEADOR, SR., 84, Schleicher County ranchwoman since 1900, died November 28 in a San Angelo hospital.

She and Mr. Meador came from Lampasas County and took up resi-

dence on the old Hood Murchison ranch east of Eldorado.

Survivors include four sons: Claude, Frank, Cecil and Clyde all of Eldorado; three sisters, Mrs. H. W. McClain of Maywood, Calif., Mrs. Della Johnson and Mrs. Hattie Laughlin of Hamilton; three brothers, A. C. Austin of Electra, Joel Austin of Alice and Frank Austin of Fort Cobb, Okla.; 8 grandchildren and 5 great-grandchildren.

### COL. J. M. POTTER

COL. J. M. POTTER, 86, known as a ranchman, author, and lawmaker died November 18 in Clayton, N. M.

J. M. Potter was a son of the late Rev. A. J. Potter, San Angelo's "Fighting Parson" who preached in the 1880's in the city's saloons.

Much of Col. Potter's time in recent years had been devoted to writing about the early days. He wrote many short stories and two books, "The Old Cattle Trails of the West" and "Lead Steer."

He was born in Caldwell County, was a trail boss at 18, and left San Angelo to blaze the "Potter and Beacon" cutoff trail from Albany, Texas to Cheyenne, Wyoming.

When J. M. Potter first came to San Angelo he was representative for the New England Livestock Co. He and the manager, Alfred Beacon, drove a herd of 3,000 Longhorns to Cheyenne through LaJunta, Colo., instead of Dodge City. They went as far as that Colorado town without opening a gate, and they estimated the route saved 20 days.

He was in a company in Fort Sumner, N. M., in 1883 on a stock improvement program, and later was in various parts of New Mexico in the livestock business. He served 6 years in that state's legislature.

Col. Potter was named for Col. Jack Mayes, his father's commanding officer in the Civil War. Potter was one of 15 children. Survivors include two brothers; Sidney H. Potter and T. W. Potter of San Angelo; and a sister, Mrs. Harry Creswell of Los Angeles, Calif.

### WILL F. DRAKE

WILL F. DRAKE, 78, known throughout Texas for his long association with the livestock industry, died November 14, in a San Angelo hospital after an illness of three months.

Born in Coryell County, Mr. Drake as a boy worked with his father in a San Antonio livestock auction business. Later in 1888 his father came to West Texas to manage a ranch in Sutton and Crockett Counties, and took his son with him as a ranch hand. Mr. Drake had been in the commission business since 1907 in San Angelo and handled livestock trades all over west Texas. His office was in the lobby of the Hotel Cactus since the building was erected. His sons, Otho and W. F., Jr., have operated the commission firm in recent years.

Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Euda Drake; five sons, Guy, Otho, Richard, Will F. Jr., and Jack all of San Angelo; three daughters, Mrs. Neal Sanders of San Angelo, Mrs.

Lindsey Hicks of Ozona, and Mrs. Sam Carnes of Sonora; one sister, Mrs. John Young of Alpine; 19 grandchildren and 6 great grandchildren.

### JEFF RILEY HARKEY



JEFF RILEY HARKEY, 64, a resident of San Angelo for the last 10 years died November 3 at his home. He was well known in Schleicher and Pecos counties where he had ranched for over 40 years.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Harkey, he was born September 20, 1886 in San Saba.

Surviving besides his widow is a brother, Jim Harkey of Alpine.

### W. J. (JINKS) COLEMAN

W. J. (JINKS) COLEMAN, 80 died October 27 at his home in Junction. A ranchman all his life, Mr. Coleman had lived in Kimble County 54 years. In 1896, he and his wife purchased a tract of land including the Seven Hundred Springs. They continued to buy land and built up what is known as the Seven Hundred Springs Ranch. In 1919, they sold the property and later ranched in other parts of the county.

Mr. Coleman was born in Mississippi. In January he and Mrs. Coleman observed their 61st wedding anniversary.

Survivors include the widow; four sons, Lewis of Sabinal, Henry of Presidio, Fred of Junction and Richard of Sonora; two daughters, Pearl Coleman of Hollywood, Calif., and Winifred O'Donnell of Junction; 14 grandchildren; 3 great-grandchildren; and five sisters, Mrs. Jennie Whiddon and Mrs. Carrie Merck of Sonora, Mrs. Ora Lemons of Del Rio, Mrs. Lissie Reed of Texon and Mrs. Nora Lemons of Lordsburg, N. M.

### BILL NIX

BILL NIX, 63, of Rankin, roper and barber, died in San Angelo November 16 of a heart ailment.

He started out as a barber in Rankin in 1912, when the town was born as the result of the railroad. Born in Greenville he moved to the Big Lake country in 1897. His father, W. A. Nix, established the NIX brand on a 30-section ranch on land that now lies between Big Lake and Best. His father sold out and moved to Nolan County in 1908, but his son stayed.

Bill Nix cut his first head of hair in Sheffield in 1907 and in 1908 he traded his horse and buggy for half

interest in Ozona's only barbershop. Later he moved to Mertzon and still later what is now a ghost town, Upland.

At Rutledge Crossing, Sherwood, in 1903 he gave his first public roping. Later he roped from Pecos to Calgary, and became nationally known.

Survivors include the widow, a daughter, Mrs. Jack Young of Isabel, S. D.; two sisters, Miss Lura Nix and Mrs. Vera Diamond both of Phoenix; and two brothers, John and Henry also of Phoenix; a granddaughter and a great-granddaughter.

### JOHN I. HENRY

JOHN I. HENRY, 63, longtime Edwards County ranchman and assistant Rocksprings postmaster, died December 1 of a heart ailment.

Born in Burnet County, Mr. Henry had lived in Edwards County 54 years. He was actively engaged in ranching until 1935.

Mr. Henry's father, S. A. Henry, was born on San Jacinto Day, 1846, in the Alamo.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Mary Henry; a daughter, Mrs. Robert Watts of Oceanside, N. Y.; a son, Sam Sherrill Henry of San Antonio; two sisters, Mrs. Betty Harris of Phoenix, and Mrs. Sudie Walker of Camp Verde, Ariz.; and six grandchildren.

### A. A. BURDWELL

To the Magazine:

RATHER LATE but have something for your "In Memoriam".

Ambros Almore Burdwell passed away in a Del Rio hospital July 8, at 2 p. m. He had been in ill health for about 20 years, and seriously ill since February 5. Funeral services were held July 10, at 10 a. m. in the Methodist Church at Sanderson with burial in the Masonic Cemetery there.


Burdwell was born October 14, 1886, in Maverick County. He was the son of Joseph D. and Emma Richard Burdwell. He married Miss Ola Taylor May 22, 1918, in Sanderson. They became the parents of two children both of whom are dead.

Mr. Burdwell at one time worked for Fred Wilkins, the U outfit, D. Hart and the Half Circle 33. In 1909 and 1910 he worked in New Mexico for the Diamond A and JBL. He returned to Texas to enter the stock business with his brothers in Val Verde and later in Terrell County. This partnership was later dissolved, and he entered the ranching business in Terrell County retiring because of ill health about 20 years ago.

Survivors include his widow, four sisters, two brothers, and a number of nephews and nieces. The sisters are Mrs. Jas. A. Walker, Del Rio; Mrs. Mary J. Wolff and Mrs. Lillie B. Shelton of Sanderson; Mrs. B. R. Farley of Dryden. The brothers are Ed and Jim Burdwell of Marathon.

—John R. Watts  
Dryden, Texas

(Ed's Note: Thanks, Mr. Watts, we many times fail to learn about the passing of our ranch friends and we sincerely appreciate the cooperation of the readers that others may know, too.)



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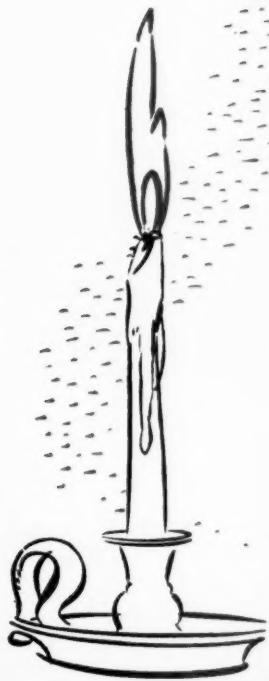
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*Merry Christmas*

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— Morton's Sugar-Cure penetrating from the outside works with Tender-Quick to reach *every* meat cell. This brings out the rich, full-bodied flavor of the ham, improves the color, promotes firm texture and long keeping quality. You get more good eating *all* the way through when you cure the Morton Way.

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The danger spot of every ham is the bone area. Gas pockets, small tendons and slight blood accumulations can easily start taint and souring. Morton's Tender-Quick dissolved in pure water and pumped along the bones starts the cure inside. No taint, no off flavors, no uncured spots.

# Why curing ham the MORTON WAY gives you better tasting, longer keeping meat



**FREE** New folder is yours for the asking. Tells you how to cure frozen pork that has been stored in your home freezer.



**1** To start the cure *inside*, dissolve Morton's Tender-Quick in water and pump along the bones.

**2** Rub the *outside* with Morton's Sugar-Cure. This strikes in curing toward the center.



IT'S so easy to get the same uniform, delicious cure *every* time when you cure the Morton Way. It's fast — *positive*. Morton's Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure work together to cure the meat evenly from rind to bone, imparting a rich smoke flavor! Both Tender-Quick and Sugar-Cure are scientifically blended and ready to use. There's no guesswork, no mixing, no waste. For fine cured hams, shoulders and bacon, for more good eating than ever before, cure your meat the Morton Way! Order from your dealer today.

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**Making Sausage** — Just mix Morton's Sausage Seasoning with your meat and grind. You'll have sausage with that real old-fashioned flavor. No fuss or bother. Morton's Sausage Seasoning is *complete* — a blend of finest sage, peppers, and other spices mixed with fine flake salt in exactly the right proportions.



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*Finest ever published! More than 200 pictures. Shows how to butcher and cure pork, beef and lamb. Easy directions. Send only 10¢ to Morton Salt Co., Box 781, Chicago 90, Ill.*